THE SLY GOD'S SLIPS.

OUR HEARTS THAT ARE BLEEDING.

Matrimonial Disagreement as to Who Shall Tie the Knot—A Car-Driver Wins Wife and Wealth—Simon Cameron and His Blooming Widow, Etc., Etc.

HARRISBURG, April 4.—A romantic affair in high life has been brought to light here. As the Allan Line steamship Sardinian was being towed into the stream a carriage drove hastily up to the pier, from which a young and strikingly pretty girl, fashionably attired, alighted, together with two gentlemen. A glance at the fast-disappearing steamer was sufficient to indicate that they had come too late for the contemplated European trip. The young lady appeared deeply distressed, and finally burst into tears. Her friends attempted to console her, and in a few moments they all re-entered the carriage and drove to the office of the Cunard line, where a cabin passage was secured per the steamer Scythia, which sales from New York. It appears from inquiries made that the young lady who goes abroad was for some time the fiancee of Mr. John Ritchie, a well-known citizen of Dauphin county, about fifty years of age. Miss Ritchie is Amelia Graham, and she came from Ireland a few years ago to visit her brother and other relatives in Baltimore city. She was then quite a child, but has since developed into womanhood, and has become won for her numerous suitors in this land. Mr. Ritchie was among other suitors, and notwithstanding the disparity in years, in attachment sprang up between them which ripened on the part of the lady into the tenderest affection. The two became engaged, and a wedding was talked of but while arrangements were being made for the ceremony the discovery was made that the groom was a member of the Episcopal church, and the bride a strict member of the Roman Catholic church. Nor was this all: the bride Ritchie insisted upon the nuptial knot being tied by an Episcopal clergyman, while his fiancee was equally determined that a Roman Catholic priest should solemnize the wedding. After a lovers' quarrel a broken engagement and a re-engagement Miss Graham at last yielded a reluctant assent to Mr. Ritchie's wishes, and cards for the wedding was agreed upon, invitations were issued, but before the day arrived for the ceremony arrived Miss Graham again refused to be married by any but a Catholic priest. It was Mr. Ritchie's turn to relent, which he apparently did; but before the wedding day arrived he again became influenced, it is said, by his friends. Finally, however, that he might have communicated himself toward the lady, he addressed the following letter to a mutual friend:

HARRISBURG county, March 20, 1879.—Dear Sir: You are aware that Amelia has loved well, but not wisely. I am this month fifty years old and have a family to maintain. Besides, our religion is different, and most of my friends are very much averse to it, and I am afraid that it would make Amelia's life bitter one. Yet if she insists I will follow your advice, but that I have her or respect for me, if you can use your influence with her let the whole matter drop, tell her to keep what she got and accept $400. I will continue relations cordial, except as far as good feeling is concerned. I am very sorry that this has come so far, and her feelings are wounded so much, but I was not aware that people were so sensitive to fit. Yours respectfully,

JOHN RITCHIE.

P. S.—Unless Amelia accepts the above proposition I will not consider myself forgiven or my promise clear. Then I will make out that her portion of it. J. R.

A mutual friend, after considerable difficulty succeeded in getting Miss Graham's consent to break the engagement, and a farewell interview between the lovers took place yesterday at Miss Graham's home. She appeared deeply moved at the loss of her old lover, and positively refused to accept the money, but it was left with friends, and a paper was then signed by the parties declaring the engagement at an end. Miss Graham then resolved to accompany her sister on a trip abroad, but, as already indicated, reached the pier too late. She will, however, reach Ireland by Sunday about the same time. The romance has excited much comment in the circles of society in which all the parties moved, and in which they are highly honored.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The marriage, a night ago, of Miss Sarah Hall, a society belle with the driver of a Seventh avenue car, has of course made a sensation in the young lady's circle of friends. Miss Hall has spent two years ago one of the belles of Providence, Rhode Island, and is connected with some of the oldest families of that state. She was once engaged to Mr. Perry Davis, a wealthy manufacturer of Providence, and has a blood kinship to the Van Rensselaer and Schermerhorn families of this state. Two years ago she came to this city to reside with her wealthy aunt, Mrs. Barnwell, in the Rockingham apartment house. One day last winter she got on a Seventh avenue car by way of the front door, and was assisted from the platform steps by the driver, a broad-shouldered young man, over six feet high, with a clear cut Irish face and fine eyes. It happened thereafter that she often took his car as she went up and down town, and during these trips the two became acquainted. Two months ago Miss Hall told her guardian that she was going to be married, and that, of course, she wanted the money he had charge of for her. She told him that her fiancee was Bernard O'Donaldia Seventh avenue car driver. He remonstrated, but remained firm. Her relatives in Providence came to New York to induce her to change her mind, but nothing, however, had influence her. The only result of their visits was that she ceased to live with her guardian and went to Riverdale, where she lived with a former governess. Mc-Donald left his place on the road and the young couple were married, their wedding breakfast being at a few of the bride's friends. They are now living in handsomely furnished rooms in Seventh avenue and McDonald has started a small store with money of his wife's money.

Washington Nathan, son of Benjamin Nathan, who was murdered in Twenty-third street some years ago—was shot yesterday morning at Broadway hotel by Marie Ward, an actress. The circumstances are not known show that Miss Ward came to the hotel on Wednesday night and registered herself as Miss Zulard, of Philadelphia, and next day about ten o'clock Dr. Nathan in the room of an actress, Miss Alice Harrison. She upbraided him for having deceived her and shot him in the breast, the ball entering beneath the lobe of the left ear and, passing around, imbedded itself in the heavy muscles of the right side. The wound, probably, is not dangerous. Jealousy instigated the cause of the attack.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The breach of promise case of Oliver against Cameron, which was decided in court in favor of the plaintiff, was decided in court in favor of the plaintiff, establishes a precedent of value which will go far to prevent any such disgraceful proceedings again. The woman Oliver is a sample of the class of adventuresses who haunt Washington, and there would be many more breach of promise cases in the courts here had other public men as much courage as ex-Senator Cameron has shown in facing this conspiracy. Instead of opening his purse to compromise, the suit has been humiliating to him and his family, but he had to face it, or pay for the woman's silence, which he would not do. The woman's lawyers are left with about $5,000 to pay as costs, which will be punishment for them in taking the case as they did, on speculation, expecting to arrange a compromise by which they could get several thousand dollars out of Senator Cameron. The jury agreed within a very few moments after leaving the box that the woman was an impostor; that her case was a put-up job, and that the letters on which Cameron asks her to be his wife were forgeries. Ex-Senator Cameron's friends are urging him to use the law to punish the woman, her lawyers, and a detective whom they have employed, for a conspiracy. The first vote of the jury stood 3 for plaintiff and 9 for defendant; the second was 1 for plaintiff and 11 for defendant. It took two hours and a half to convince this one juror and bring him over with the majority. An effort will be made to secure a new trial.

One of the jeweled celebrities of Paris has, it is said, suddenly become insane. The celebrated personage is none other than the well-known Madame Musard, whose parure of opals and diamonds was the most magnificent one of its kind in the world. Years ago her jewels, her equipages, and her servants made her the talk of Paris. She used to drive out to the Bois in an open landau, driving her four spirited horses herself with a skill that would have done honor to a professional charioteer. She was always to be seen in her box at Les Italiens, magnificently dressed, and blazing with jewels. An American by birth, and originally, I believe from New England, her story reads like a strange wild romance. She came to Paris with M. Musard nearly twenty years ago. She was then in the first lustre of her singular and spirituelle beauty, and created an immense sensation among a certain set in Paris. The king of Holland next came upon the tapis, and his gift of an estate in Galicia, upon which petroleum was soon after discovered, made her one of the richest women in the world. Her hotel was a miracle of luxury, and was crowded with objects of art. She entertained magnificently, her guests being, of course, all of the male sex, but including many of the artistic and social lights of Paris.

Some years ago she was attacked with a paralysis of the muscles of one side of her face, which caused one eyelid to drop in a very unpleasant manner, and also seriously affected her sight. She became gloomy and morose, and for some time past has dwelt in seclusion. The last time that she was seen in public was at the opening of the exhibition. Clad in a simple suit of woollen plaid that set off the perfect outlines of her still equisite figure, she lingered on the balcony of the palace of the Trocadero, looking vaguely abroad over the scene. The other day, on entering her superb dining-room, she was seized with a sudden fit of fury, and snatching the crystal candelabra from the table, she hurled them against the opposite wall. Force was found necessary to keep her from injuring herself or those about her, and the celebrated Dr. Blanche, the great doctor for the insane, on being called in, declared her case a hopeless one. So ends that strange, chequered, romantic career. It almost seems as though the legend which makes the opal a fatal gem to the wearer has proved true in her case.

A WARNING IN TIME.

Yellow Fever Developed After a Hard Winter's Freeze.

BOSTON, April 4.—The United States steamer Plymouth, Captain Harmony, which left Boston March 15th for a cruise to the West Indies, has returned to Vineyard sound on account of two cases of yellow fever occurring on board when about three hundred miles southwest of Bermuda islands. The ship had been in Boston during the winter, and as she had come from the West Indies last autumn with yellow fever on board, she had been frozen out and fumigated. As she had not called into any port since leaving Boston, this development showed that the germs of yellow fever still existed in her, and she was headed north, being deemed under the circumstances unfit for cruising in the tropics. On the 31st ult., when less than one hundred miles south of Martha's Vineyard, she met with a very heavy gale from the northeast. One boat was lost; also, the lower studding sail boom, and the vessel leaked considerably through her upper works, but the next day the wind shifted, and the weather became better. In this gale Peter Egan, the boatswain's mate, was buried, having died of yellow fever on the previous day. On the 2d of April she anchored at Nobska point, in Vineyard sound, where she awaits orders from the navy department.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Horrible Mississippi Murder—Arrested for Perjury.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 4.—Yesterday morning Matt Chrismore, a well known sporting character, was found murdered in his bed. His head was crushed by an iron bolt, his throat and his body ripped open its entire length. Suspicion points to an associate, who is now in jail.

HARRISBURG, April 4.—The board of pardons has recommended the death penalty to imprisonment for life in the case of Alexander Sayre, of Philadelphia, convicted of wife-murder. The board refused the application of Mezekiah Schafer, the Franklin county wife-murderer, and he will accordingly be hanged on the 17th instant.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—John D. Ruddy, who testified last week before the Wallace committee in this city, was arrested to-day upon an affidavit from Springfield charged with perjury in delivering testimony before the committee.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—An engine and three cars of a northern-bound passenger train on the New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis railway jumped the track this morning near Hazlehurst and Y. Caldwell, the engineer, was killed, and baggage-master O. C. Betts, seriously wounded.

NORFOLK, April 4.—The schooner Joseph N. Bill, from Jamesville, N. C., for Baltimore with lumber, slipped her anchors and was blown ashore at Laurel Point, Albemarle Sound, last night. The thermometer fell to 28 degrees last night, and it is thought considerable damage was done to fruit and early vegetation. The iron Bull steam tug Tredegar was burnt last night while lying at Ferry Point wharf.

SAVANNAH, April 4.—The schooner Joe Carlton, from Baltimore, has arrived with the captain and crew of the schooner Lilly B. French, from Boston to Wilmington, which was abandoned April 1st one hundred miles southeast of Cape Fear.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 4.—Walter Watson was hanged at Newport, Ind., for the murder of Ezra Compton. The prisoner was accompanied to the scaffold by his young wife, who took leave of him there, weeping bitterly. Watson was calm and self-controlled. He had professed a few days before his execution. His neck was broken in the fall, and in nine minutes his pulse ceased to beat.

HARTFORD, April 4.—Hamlin, the state prison convict who killed Wells Shipman, the keeper, has been sentenced to be hanged May 28, 1880. Davis, the prison watchman, for his share in the crime has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GALVESTON, April 5.—The American ship Lancaster, loading with cotton, caught fire yesterday morning and was burned to the water's edge. She had on board 1,750 bales of cotton. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. Several of the crew were compelled to jump overboard to save their lives.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—Pending the recent trial of a large number of counterfeiters in the United States court there considerable excitement was created by the issuing, on motion of the district-attorney, of a rule against Colonel Samuel McKee, one of the counsel for a number of the accused men, requiring him to deliver to the court certain steel dies used by the counterfeiters in their work, and Colonel McKee, in his response to the rule, stated that he could prove that M. G. Bauer, V. A. Horne and A. Jones, United States secret service agents, had themselves both manufactured and sold the spurious coin, and that they had brought the dies in question into the country themselves, and that his clients had never had them, nor did they belong to them. Judge Ballard intimated strongly on the intention to send McKee to jail for contempt, but as the dies were delivered to the court this was not done. The trial proceeded and, though every effort was made in behalf of the accused and having the ablest counsel of the state, conviction followed in every instance, and the prisoners were sentenced to terms varying from one to ten years in the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary, it being conclusively shown that the counterfeiters had owned the dies for years, during all of which time they had been engaged in manufacturing spurious coin.

A Hard Freeze.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—A hard freeze last night seriously damaged the early vegetable crops on the truck farms in this vicinity. The injury to potatoes, cucumbers and tomatoes is estimated at 25 per cent. The cucumber, tomato and bean crops are almost entirely killed. Strawberries are badly hurt and are retarded fully two weeks. The loss to truck farms around Charleston is estimated at a quarter of a million.

The Thing to Run On.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—The United States court having granted a restraining order against any interference by state or city authorities with the affairs of the lot tery there will be no interruption to their business.

Destroyed by Fire.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Intelligence from Port Au Prince says, that the city of Miragoane was completely destroyed by fire during the night of the 16th ultimo.

IN THE CAPITOL.

THE VOTE ON THE ARMY BILL TO-DAY.

The Glowing Eloquence of Yesterday's Debate—De La Matyr will Vote with the Democrats—A Crazy Scheme to Give the Rich Corporations $350,000,000, Etc.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The house met an hour earlier than the usual time, meeting so as to give an extension to general debate which closes at 3 o'clock to-day. The first to address the house was Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, who stated the question to be whether the house had courage and determination to repeal the pension laws or would falter and fail in its duty to the country. He admitted that under the present administration no troops had been stationed at the polls but, no one could foretell whether the course of the last administration in that respect might not be followed in the next. He thought that the return of certain gentlemen to public life, meaning perhaps Senator Chandler and Logan, boded no good to the republic. In the face of the disgraceful law which it was now proposed to repeal the boasted freedom of America was a mockery and a lie. In conclusion Mr. Singleton stated, in reference to the supervisors law, that party fealty taught him to submit to party dictates. He therefore accepted the partial repeal of the subsidiary law, with notice to all concerned that he accepted it only as the first installment of long delayed justice to an oppressed people, and that he should in all time to come labor in season and out of season to secure the repeal of every line, word and letter of that law.

The next speech was made by Mr. Weaver (Iowa), one of the greenback representatives. He deprecated keeping open sectional animosities. He ridiculed the pretensions put forward yesterday by Mr. Knott (Kentucky) as to Providence guiding the democratic party, as of old it guided the chosen people through the desert, and suggested that the gentleman confounded the two things, and that it was to the army of Pharaoh that the democratic party was to be likened. He predicted that in 1880 the democratic candidate for president would, instead of reaching that goal, meet his doom as Moses had met his on Mount Nebo. Unless that party would give relief to the country in financial measures it would have forfeited its opportunities for victory in 1880. He raised a laugh by describing how the two political parties in the house, after waging a bitter partisan war during the week, met together every Saturday and voted like brothers to carry over the session till Tuesday, so as to prevent "the party of the center" from introducing measures of financial relief. The old parties, he said, were powerless to give relief; they were parties of blood, and as David being a man of blood was not permitted to build a temple at Jerusalem, they would not be permitted to build a temple of American liberty. The new party, which was the only healthy and growing party in the country, wanted no soldiers at the polls, wanted no test oath for jurors, and was opposed to the concentration of power in the hands of the appropriation committee. His speech is a great success, and is occasionally applauded on both sides.

Mr. Weaver was followed by three other greenbackers, De La Matyr, of Indiana; Jones, of Texas, and Wright, of Pennsylvania. Mr. De La Matyr expressed his intention to vote for the bill as it stands. Mr. Jones opposed the placing of political legislation on an appropriation bill. Mr. Wright condemned the reopening of the dead carcass of the war, and predicted a defeat in 1880 for the party that raised it. During a long course of service in the house he had never heard disputed the right of the house to engraft on appropriation bills other necessary measures of legislation.

Mr. Hawley (Connecticut) followed, announcing the purpose of the majority, which would leave the government to be carried on by the voluntary service of its officers or by voluntary subscription such as flowed into the treasury in 1860. It was threatened by the gentlemen of that majority that if the president should veto the bill they would apply the thumb screws to the minority in order to obtain a two-thirds majority; and failing in that, that the appropriations should fail. To that programme the minority would invariably vote "nay" to the end of the chapter.

Mr. Tucker (Virginia) next spoke. He denied that the president had any right to the mode of the proceedings used by congress, and if he used the pending measure he must do so on its merits and not on account of the method of the passage. Those merits, he said, took away from his excellency the right to preside with his troops at the polls. Gentlemen on the other side said that they would never yield. He would tell them that in a conflict between power and liberty—if power would not yield liberty was just as firm. It might be said that he (Tucker), as a southern man, was opposed to the army. He denied it. He had never voted for any bill which would impair its efficiency, but he favored the army as the servant, and not as the master of the people. He believed the government of the United States to be the best system of government ever devised by the wit of man, but in the matter of power of the government and the liberality of the people he would put that power at its minimum and that liberty at its maximum consistent with the safety of society. He would have in his legislament seat, wearing the civic crown and ermine, and gently and with unmailed hand leading forth liberty as his wedded wife. He would have the army and the navy to be the willing servitors of liberty, to expel on her call all invaders upon her sacred precincts, or to put down the despotism of licentious mobs. If his aspirations and hopes, his dreams and visions, could be realized, feeling as he did that the sear and yellow leaf was approaching that the evening of his life was coming to its close, he might then with humble reverence repeat the prayer, "Now, oh Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes hath seen the salvation of my people's liberty, and seen restored the grand and noble system of the constitution of our forefathers."

During the course of his speech Mr. Tucker was frequently interrupted with applause, and at its conclusion was warmly congratulated. Mr. Garfield closed the republican side of the debate.

The vote will be taken to-morrow, after which the conflict will be transferred to the senate.

The fact that the German mission which was offered last December to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, has just been made public, Secretary Evarts, under date of December 23, in accordance with the president's desire, asked Mr. Reid's acceptance of the mission. Mr. Reid on December 30th replied with grateful thanks, but asking to be allowed to decline the position on the ground that the work in which he is now engrossed gave him greater opportunities for serving the country and advancing those in view of public policy which he regards essential to its prosperity.

Chin Lan Pin, the Chinese minister, took leave of the president and cabinet today, previous to leaving for Madrid, whither he goes upon a diplomatic mission.

The Wallace committee to-day examined, among other witnesses, Messrs. John G. Thompson, sergeant-at-arms of the house; Duncan S. Walker and James E. Harvey, respectively secretary and treasurer of the democratic congressional committee; John Defrees, public printer, and ex-Secretary Gorham. Mr. Thompson testified that no money for campaign purposes was collected from the employees of the house of representatives. Messrs. Walker and Harvey testified that many documents were sent out by the committee under the franks of congressmen, but nothing not privileged. Mr. Defrees said that by his consent subscriptions were taken among his employees, but they were voluntary.

Mr. De La Matyr, national greenback representative, will introduce in the house, if an opportunity offers, a bill authorizing the loan of three hundred and fifty million dollars of legal-tender money to certain corporations, to be expended in internal improvements. It will provide that the loan be made for twenty-five years, the first five years without interest, and three per cent. interest semi-annually thereafter. The following are among the corporations proposed to have the benefit of the loans: The James River and Kanawha canal, Florida coast canal the railroad connecting the waters of the Mississippi with the Pacific coast, and for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Great Western canal, and Fort St. Philip canal.

Since the action of the soft-money men in caucus last Friday in advocacy of an income tax upon incomes of over $2,000, the subject has been a good deal discussed among members, and the usual variety of opinions elicited. It is found, however, that there is a very strong feeling among southern and western soft-money men generally, and greenbackers particularly, in favor of an income tax, and the subject will be brought to the attention of congress at the regular session. That sentiment very strongly predominates in favor of such a tax is true, and that it would pass congress by a large majority as an abstract proposition is true, but for the fear that such action would injure the democratic party in New York, New Jersey and the eastern states. This only will prevent the enactment of a law taxing incomes. Upon its merits, without reference to its political effects, it would go through the lower house of congress by a large vote; whatever might be its fate in the senate. The advocates of this measure—the original greenbackers, who are for it whether or no—insists that it will not injure the party which advocates it, as less than 300,000 men will have to pay under it, while nearly 10,000,000 are interested in having it put on, that the burdens upon the necessities of everyday life may be lightened. They argue, therefore, that the enactment of this tax would redound to the benefit of the party taking the step. Some of the democrats, however, in view of this party being solely responsible for legislation, are timid, and advise strongly against burdening the party with the responsibility of increased taxation in any direction.

Advocates of the measure show that the income tax of a few years ago, from which very large revenues were derived, was repealed only by what they term an accident. In the closing days of the forty-first congress, when many senators were absent, the repeal passed the senate by the close vote of twenty-five to twenty-six. The house refused to repeal by vote of one hundred and four to one hundred and five. Thus the matter stood until the very last hours of the session, when a conference committee reported in favor of the senate bill, and the house concurred without taking a yea and nay vote. It is contended that this was accomplished through an accident and the gag of the conference system, and that the sentiment of both houses in full vote was opposed to it.

It is not generally known what an enormous revenue the government had from the income tax during the years it was in force. The total is shown to have been $346,908,882, or enough to pay the present interest on the entire public debt for four years. The tax ran from 1863 to 1873. The highest revenue was reached in 1866, when $72,982,160 was paid in under this head. The next highest was $66,014,429 in 1867, and $41,455,599 in 1868.

But it is not proposed by the advocates of the measures to levy a tax sufficient to raise any such enormous amount as this. It is computed that a tax of two per cent. on all incomes in excess of $2,000 would yield $10,000,000 annually and not hurt anybody. It is proposed to make it apply to government officials as well as other people, who, in many instances, receive salaries far in excess of what they could earn on their merits in the open market. For the ten years that the revenue tax was in force over $14,000,000 was received from the tax on official salaries. In England a well graded income tax has been in force for thirty-five years, and there is not a more popular tax, for the reason that comparatively few have to pay. The average revenue from it is about $33,000,000 per annum. The highest was in 1857, and the lowest was in 1876.

Secretary Sherman opposed the repeal of the income tax in 1871, and would not oppose the enactment of another. He says it is a fair system of taxation, all things considered, and if fresh taxes have to be levied he says he does not know a class of people better able to stand it than those with large incomes.

The subscriptions to-day to the four per cent. bonds amount to $59,502,750. The secretary of the treasury this afternoon issued a call for the balance of the 5-20's of 1867, and to-morrow a call will be issued for the whole of the 5-20's of 1868. This will close the whole of the series of 5-20 bonds. The two calls amount to $89,565,700, and the aggregate calls, including these, since January 1st amount to $349,565,700, making an annual saving of interest of $6,991,314. No further subscriptions will be received for the four per cent. bonds, except for the $10 certificates, until further notice.

TENNESSEE'S DEBT.

A Convention of Citizens Urges the Acceptance of the Compromise.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 4.—At a representative meeting of citizens from all parts of the state and of both political parties held here to-day, resolutions were adopted reciting that

Whereas, The legislature of Tennessee at its recent session passed an act proposing to the bondholders of the state a settlement of the liabilities of the state of Tennessee at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, with four per cent. interest; and

Whereas, Without discussing whether this rate of settlement meets our views or not, or whether we as citizens and tax-payers would have been in favor of offering more or would have preferred less, we recognize the action of the legislature as entitled to our respectful consideration, and as we are desirous of peace and repose, we, as citizens of Tennessee, representing all shades of partisan political opinion—

Resolved, That ex-Governor J. C. Brown, W. J. Sykes, Theo. Richmond, D. Weaver, G. A. Washington, Wm. Rule, ex-Senator Henry Cooper, J. W. Clapp and James Whitworth be appointed a committee to at once visit New York city and confer with the holders of our bonds in reference to the proposition submitted to them by the legislature of Tennessee, and do hereby pledge ourselves that should said proposition be accepted by them, we will do all in our power to procure a ratification of the same by the people of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we will do everything honorable within our power to secure the passage of an act by the legislature that will assemble in extra session under the provision of the act proposing the settlement of our indebtedness that will set apart an amount of taxes to meet the bonds when they become due, which shall be known and designated as the compromise bond tax which shall not be diverted from this purpose.

Death of Madame Bonaparte.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte died this afternoon.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 5.—Since Tuesday last she has been unconscious and was kept alive by stimulants. There were present at her death-bed her physician, Dr. S. J. McKenzie; her grandsons, Colonel Jerome Napoleon and Charles Joseph Bonaparte, Mrs. George Patterson, widow of her brother, the late George Patterson, and Mrs. Clark, a relative, who has been her faithful attendant and nurse for the past ten years or more. She left an estate valued at one and a half million of dollars.

Paying for the Great Strike.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 4.—An amendment to the riot bill proposing to reduce the liabilities to $3,000,000, to name the new commission, and to provide that no money be paid until the supreme court has decided the act to be constitutional, was defeated in the house to-day by a vote of 103 to 92. Further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tues lay next.

Severe Snow Storm.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., April 4.—A severe snow storm here last night did considerable damage to the shipping. Some lives are reported lost.

The Spanish bark Isadora Rionda, bound to Portland with sugar, is dismasted in this harbor.

Porter's Benefit.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Over $1,500 was realized from a performance at Walnut street theater this afternoon for the benefit of the family of the late actor, Benjamin C. Porter, murdered in Texas recently.

Death of Alex. Campbell's Brother.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 4.—A. W. Campbell, brother of the late Elder Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, W. Va., died suddenly in this city last night, aged seventy-five years.

BRITAIN'S BURDENS.

DARKEST DAYS SINCE PEEL'S TIME.

Gladstone's Attack on Northcote's Financial Policy Deprecated—The Greek Frontier—An Egyptian Battle—French Occupation of a British Island, Etc., Etc.

LONDON, April 4.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says: "The eminent financial authorities who sit on the front opposition bench—Messrs. Gladstone, Childers and Goschen—threaten to attack Sir Stafford Northcote's financial policy, but we shall be surprised if his proposals do not meet with general approval. At no time since the gloomiest days of Peel's administration has the country had to contend against such a combination of troubles as the last year or two have let loose. Distress and depression at home, inexplicable confusion in finance and commerce, banking disasters and the depreciation of the precious metals, have made it hard for the tax-payers to bear an increase of their burdens, while at the same time wars and rumors of war in every part of the world impose these burdens upon us. This state of things will pass away, and with the return of peace and prosperity the expediency of giving temporary relief to the tax-payers at such a crisis will be fully vindicated."

The Times' financial article says: "The United States government bonds are again in some request by investors who have increasing difficulty in finding safe investments yielding anything like 4 per cent. interest."

A dispatch from Madeira to the Daily News says: "The British authorities at Sierra Leone sent the gunboat Boxer, on the 15th of March, to hand to the French officer, who is conducting the occupation at Mataconga, a formal protest. The French claim that the island was ceded to them in 1778. The British claim possession since 1826."

The News remarks that the affair seems to admit of a prompt and friendly settlement.

In the house of commons to-day, Mr. Bourke, under-secretary of foreign affairs, made a statement confirming the announcement in the Madeira dispatch to the Daily News that the government had protested against the French occupation of the island of Mataconga, and said that representations had been made to the French government in respect to the affair.

Mr. Justin McCarty has been elected a member of the house of commons for the county of Longford by the home rulers, without opposition, in the place of Myles William O'Reilly, who has been appointed on a commission of education.

In the house of lords last night the Marquis of Lansdowne complained that the negotiations between the porte and Greece regarding the settlement of the frontier question were unduly protracted, and recommended a resolute guidance of the porte by the great powers to induce it to comply with their wishes as expressed at the Berlin conference.

Lord Salisbury, minister of foreign affairs, denied that the negotiations had taken a long time, as from his own experience of oriental negotiations he had known matters of considerable less importance to take a much longer time. Turkey and Greece had been so far unable to agree as to the precise frontier. Undoubtedly at present the prospect of a settlement is not very near. Communications between the powers are proceeding. The attitude of England is unchanged. She has continued to advise the porte. Advice was one thing, but the term, "resolute guidance," smacked of saltpetre. He was not prepared to say the government had arrived at that point. Its intention to bring about a settlement is sincere. The chances of a settlement will be greater when the present pressure on another frontier of Turkey is removed.

Lord Beaconsfield followed in similar strain. He believed there were modes of fairly adjusting the matter satisfactorily to both parties. He did not take at all a gloomy view of the subject and pointed out that the advice of the conference to the porte as to the line of the frontier was not a command.

A dispatch received from Cape Town says that Cetewayo, the Zulu king, has sent messengers with overtures for peace.

The Daily News' correspondent at Alexandria says that the employees of the government are still evincing a threatening spirit. Sixty officers and men of the khedive's postal steamer to-day (Thursday) made a demonstration in consequence of the non-payment of their claims, but were quieted by promises of the director-general of the post-office.

A letter dated Demidras, January 1st, to Gordon Pasha, governor-general of southern Egypt, from one of his officers who was sent to break up the slave depots in the neighborhood of Bahrel Gazal, in the province of Rondofaam, reports an engagement with Suliman, one of the chief slave traders and the owner of twenty-five depots, in which it is stated that the women alone, now awaiting importation into Egypt, number 10,000. The Egyptian forces numbered three thousand and were intrenched, a part of them being armed with Remington rifles. On the morning of the 28th of December Suliman, with 11,000 men, attacked the intrenchment. After numerous assaults, in which the Arabs under the personal lead of Suliman fought with desperate courage, the attack was completed, and the assailants fled in disorder, leaving 1,087 dead on the field. The Egyptians lost twenty men.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GENEVA, April 5.—The French refugees publish a declaration that they have not resigned amnesty, but they complain that some ambassadors and consuls require them to ask for pardon.

MADRID, April 5.—The condition of the Princess Christiana has improved.

LONDON, April 5.—The Standard's Rome dispatch says that the vatican has proposed to select a nuncio for Munich favorable to Bismarck.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rangoon says that the king of Burmah will be formally crowned on Sunday, when a disturbance is expected.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—The senate has voted "urgency" on the grant in aid of the amnestied communists.

A BIG RAILROAD PLAN.

The Aim of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A few days ago that rich and aggressive corporation, the Louisville and Nashville railroad, obtained enough of the bonds of the Tennessee division of the Southeastern railroad to insure the future control of the road. It is only forty miles long, but it is of great importance as a connection. It extends from Edgefield junction on the Louisville and Nashville road to Guthrie, a town on the Tennessee line, and also on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville road. The Southeastern road, extending from Nashville to Evansville, had long been a strong rival of the Louisville line. Each had made strong efforts to obtain and control the huge business from Indiana to the south. It appears that the Louisville company is headed by one of the shrewdest financiers in the west, Dr. Standeford, a man who has figured in politics, as well as in railroad management. He went to work and secured the first mortgage bonds, which were disposed of recently. This gives his company full control of the Guthrie road. As the other part of the Southeastern is in the hands of a receiver, the Louisville line has now obtained facilities which place it far beyond the reach of its late rival and gives it a strong hold on the western business. Its aims are evidently not yet satisfied. The company is as ambitious as a school boy. It has just gained control of the Montgomery and Eufaula road and now has a direct line from Louisville to Eufaula via Nashville and the South and North road. Even this does not satisfy the company. It is reported on good authority that it will at once build a line from Eufaula to Albany to connect there with the Atlantic and Gulf and the Brunswick and Albany roads. Thus there would be a direct line from Louisville and the great west to southwest Georgia and the coast.

It is said that the Louisville and Nashville has long had an eye on this matter and its present movements, apparently sudden, are the results of long matured plans to penetrate southern Georgia and control a line to the coast. It is understood that the new road is to be built at once in the best possible style. This distance is only about 60 miles, and the work would not be long in progress, backed by such an enterprising company. One reason assigned for this activity on the part of the Louisville line is the fact that the Cincinnati Southern will soon be completed, and will offer new inducements for the western produce which comes to the south. The Louisville line was compelled to spread itself, as it were, to meet this new and dangerous competition. It therefore did not wait until the great rival came down on it, but like the prudent man prepared for danger while it was yet distant—not so very distant, however, in this case. This new project may prove another factor in the great competition which seems to be springing up more formidably every year between the great western and southern lines.

WEARY OF THE WORK.

The Trial of a Dissatisfied Soldier, Charged with Attempted Desertion.

A few days since E. R. Rodrequez, a private of company E., of the 18th United States infantry, stationed at McPherson barracks, while attempting to desert his command and get away to Cuba, was arrested at the depot by Sergeants Fitzgerald and Manuel of the garrison, assisted by officer Couch of the police force. The facts relative to the arrest, as well as of the particulars then at hand, were published at the time.

The prisoner was taken to the garrison and kept in close confinement until Thursday afternoon, when a court-martial was held.

The board consisted of the following commissioned officers, all of whom belong to the garrison: Colonel W. H. Brown, Major Eckles, Captain T. J. Lloyd, Lieutenant M. Leah, Lieutenant Frank Barnhart, Lieutenant John Anson, Lieutenant W. B. Wheeler, Lieutenant C. B. Warwick, Lieutenant W. S. Patten and Lieutenant C. R. Paul, judge advocate.

Colonel Brown was the president of the court-martial.

When the indictment was read, which was charging the prisoner with desertion, the accused plead "not guilty." Several witnesses were examined to prove that the defendent was on the point of leaving the city without leave of absence when the arrest was made, and that he had checked his baggage through to Macon, and had in his pockets a through ticket to Cedar Keys, Florida. Other evidence brought out upon the trial sustained the fact that when the defendent was arrested he was in citizen's clothes, which is contrary to the rules governing the army.

The accused introduced no evidence, neither did he make any statement. All of the evidence was taken down and forwarded to the headquarters of the south, which is at Newport barracks, Kentucky. It is thought that it will probably be two weeks before the action of the court-martial will be known. It is generally believed, however, that Rodrequez will be found guilty and sentenced to serve a long term of imprisonment.

A WORD ABOUT THE ACCUSED.

E. A. Rodrequez is a Cuban and is about twenty-three years of age. He enlisted in the army not quite a year ago, and the term of his enlistment is for five years. It is said that he was induced to go into the army by his brother, who has been a soldier for several years past, and has become infatuated with a soldier's life. Rumors are in circulation at the garrison to the effect that Rodrequez is immensely wealthy, and that only a few days before he attempted desertion his father, who resides in Cuba, settled $40,000 upon him.

He has a number of relatives who resided upon a very valuable plantation located a few miles from this city, and it is said the accused owns an interest in this property. We were informed yesterday that Rodrequez wrote a letter to Senator Gordon some weeks since asking him to use his efforts to get him discharged from service as he had become dissatisfied with a soldier's life and desired to return to Cuba, which he still claims as his home.

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

COLUMBUS ENQUIRER: Our state superintendent is endeavoring to have the educational fund increased, and he should receive every encouragement, for public schools are the greatest blessings ever vouchsafed to a country.

GAINESVILLE SOUTHRON: All sectionalism should be suppressed in the discussion, and all good men living on the soil of America should lift their voices against the practice of murder and everything which tends to it, without reference to locality. Crime committed by a Yankee is just the same as committed by a southerner—no worse, no better. Let us have peace and equality.

MILLEDGEVILLE UNION AND RECORDER: The "rebel" (even if he was a "rebel" against a rightful government,) fighting for liberty is honored as much more as a contest for human rights is nobler than willful theft and fraud. These matters in the coming canvass will open upon the eyes of the people, and keep the republican leaders in the attitude of trembling and convicted criminals.

ATLANTA PHONOGRAPH: As far as advertising is concerned, Atlanta is the most perfect out-throat city in christendom. Men who have no character, influence or reputation start little catch-penny advertising dodges, go around and solicit advertisements and, strange to say, some merchants are fools enough to advertise in such sheets, when common sense ought to teach them that they will never derive "a cent's" benefit from such sources.

SAVANNAH NEWS: The state of Ohio realized last year by the tax on dogs the handsome sum of $236,758. It is very doubtful if Ohio harbors so many worthless curs as Georgia, which gets no revenue at all from these dogs. On the other hand, however, Ohio is one of the greatest sheep-raising states on the continent—Licking county having 206,344 head, worth $461,123, and Paulding county, the smallest producer of wool and mutton, having 3,637 sheep.

MACON TELEGRAPH: And as to the matter of losing population and field labor in the south, if any one will assign one good reason why the cotton crop should go on swelling in proportions from year to year, we will agree to furnish another why it should be less. Reduce the cotton crop ten per cent. and it would not involve the south in the loss of a dollar. Again, as to population: while the accession of a large number of small proprietors, able and willing to improve their freeholds, is exceedingly desirable, is it desirable to push our lands in wasteful culture to swell a cotton surplus which is bound to diminish the money price?

GAINESVILLE SOUTHRON: Repeal the whole system of internal revenue. Legislate in some way to stay the further depression of money

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 5, 1879.

CETEWAYO, the Zulu king, it is said, wants peace.

SNOW-STORMS at the north and ice in north Georgia yesterday make up a nice record for April.

IT is to be hoped that Kentucky murderers will be as summarily dealt with as her counterfeiters.

THE vote on the army appropriation bill will be taken in the house to-day, the debate having been closed on the republican side by DeGolyer Garfield.

IN the debate in the house, the democrats seem to have decidedly the best of it thus far. As yet, not one of the republican orators has discussed the real question at issue.

THE citizens of Tennessee are now moving to have the bond-holders accept the terms of the compromise bill adopted by the legislature. It is very doubtful, however, whether the holders of securities can be induced to accept the compromise.

THE last Mississippi murder is calculated to attract attention by the style of its commission. The victim was found dead in his bed. His head was crushed by an iron bolt, his throat cut, and his body ripped open the entire length. This should be a warning to the republican carpet-baggers now howling at Okolona.

THE fact has transpired that the German mission was, in December last, offered to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, but that gentleman, with a keen appreciation of the dignity and responsibilities he now holds, prudently declined the honors which Mr. Evarts thrust upon him.

THE first time Secor Robeson got on his feet he went up among the spheres, and it is to be feared his next effort will be to pull the planets out of their sockets for the purpose of illustrating his flabby arguments. It is to be hoped the old man will give the country a chance to get a good breath before he mounts the firmament again.

THE king of Burmah will be formally crowned next Sunday. It may be remarked of this enterprising man that he has made his way without help. He has had no Mr. Borie to travel with him, no John Russell Young to chronicle his stable talk, and no Deacon McKee to give urgency and velocity to his boom. It must be admitted that the king of Burmah is far ahead of the average American in this respect.

IT would appear that the talented New York actresses carry concealed weapons. A gay young man named Nathan received a pistol ball in the scruff of the neck at the hands of a jealous young lady who walks the boards. It has been made manifest upon more than one occasion that when Thespis gets her dander up, and her eyes assume a greenish hue, there is considerable trouble in the ambient air.

THE death of Madame Elizabeth Paterson Bonaparte, which occurred at Baltimore yesterday, removes a historic character. She was the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, a younger brother of the first Napoleon, who married her in 1803 without the consent of his family. In 1805 the marriage was declared null by Napoleon, and he would not permit Madame Bonaparte to enter France. Jerome was prevailed upon, by honors and promotions, to forsake his wife, and in 1807 he married Catharine, a daughter of the king of Wurtemberg. The history of Madame Bonaparte is remarkable and romantic.

MR. WEAVER, a greenbacker from Iowa, made a very interesting speech in the house yesterday. As a matter of course, he said the new party was the coming party, and no doubt he really believes that the nationals will sweep the continent at the next election; but his attitude on the questions now before congress is of far greater importance just now than his opinions as to the strength of the third party. He said he wanted no troops at the polls, and no test oath for jurors, and this would seem to indicate that Citizen De La Matyr has determined to transfer his balance of power to the democratic side when these questions are put to a vote.

MR. DE LA MATYR will shortly introduce a bill in the house authorizing the government to loan three hundred and fifty millions in legal tender money to certain corporations to be expended in internal improvements. In other words, Mr. De La Matyr not only wants to put the people in the power of the corporations, but wants the corporations to be paid by the people. A more insane idea was never conceived outside of an asylum, and it is just this sort of stuff that will cause sensible men to regard with distrust any financial reform proposed by the nationals. Between Brick Pomeroy, Blanton Duncan, and Gilbert De La Matyr, the greenback party is having rather a rough time.

THE experience of the United States steamer Plymouth would seem to establish the fact that neither fumigation nor frost is effectual in destroying the germs of yellow fever. The Plymouth came from the West Indies last summer with yellow fever on board and wintered at Boston, after being thoroughly fumigated. On the 15th of March, the steamer left Boston for a cruise in the West Indies, and when she had reached a point three hundred miles southeast of the Bermuda islands, two cases of yellow fever were developed. The vessel had been thoroughly frozen out, and had touched at no port. This would indicate that the yellow fever germ is not destroyed, but rendered dormant by the precautions ordinarily taken, and only needs favorable conditions to develop itself. The matter is one that will attract the serious attention of sanitary scientists.

IF Mr. Gilbert De La Matyr will introduce a bill to board and clothe the corporations, as well as to loan them three hundred and fifty millions of the people's money, he would come nearer stirring the popular heart. Corporations are something the people are bound to have, and if they can't get them otherwise they are ready to hire them. De La Matyr, with the instinct of a true statesman, seems to understand this, and hence he desires to pay corporations three hundred and fifty millions of dollars to take the people by the ears. This country is entirely too small for De La Matyr. His schemes are so vast and patriotic that they run over the edges of the continent and are wasted in the deep seas beyond. He desires to be a father to the friendless corporations, and he will no doubt carry out his plan if the superintendent of a lunatic asylum doesn't gather him in.

WE have, upon various occasions, endeavored to impress upon the republicans the fact that the negro is are growing tired of the part they have been misled to play in politics. At a meeting of negroes in Philadelphia the other day, ex-Congressman Cain, of South Carolina, boldly announced that his race desired to be let alone in the future—supplementing, in this respect, the recent remarks of Frederick Douglass. "Let us alone, to take our chances," he said, "just as you do with other people;" and he advised colored men to drop politics and give attention to their mental improvement. At the same meeting, another negro named Tanner, called attention to the fact that there is a general disposition, more prevalent at the north than at the south, to refuse work to the negro. The blacks, he said, are everywhere told at the north, "you may stand by my side "at the ballot-box, but not at the loom, "the furnace, or the work-bench," and, he might have added, not in office. The colored men are opening their eyes to the inwardness of republicanism.

The St. Louis and Chicago Elections

The democratic victories in the two great interior cities of the country are not hard to understand. St. Louis has had enough of republicanism, and should be hereafter considered a thoroughly democratic city. In Chicago, the republican candidate for mayor cast aside local issues to raise the bloody-shirt. Blaine and Conkling sent word that a republican victory would give the key-note to the pending national campaign, and all the powers of the "machine" were brought to bear on the rank and file. Stalwartism went under in Chicago, and the best opinion there is that it will stay under. This belief is based in good part on the demonstrated fact that the growing communistic vote comes more from the republican than the democratic party, especially in the German wards. This vote is by no means a small matter. The candidates of the socialist-communist organization polled in St. Louis nearly five thousand, and in Chicago nearly nine thousand votes. It elected in St. Louis one and in Chicago three members of the common council. It cannot, however, be said that the socialists of either of these cities profess doctrines that are very alarming. They are only advanced greenbackers, holding none of the wild doctrines that are so dreaded in the old world. The fact that they have organized military companies in Chicago is the only one that has a bad look to the authorities. Like the greenback organization the new party will doubtless crumble and dwindle away as the times become better, money easier, and employment more abundant. Be this as it may, Chicago has a democratic mayor—the first one since the days of the war—and the democrats of the city and state are greatly encouraged by their straight-out and handsome victory. Mayor Harrison should make his administration one that will lead the voters to desire many returns of last Tuesday's result.

The Man on Horseback.

We have already in various elaborate paragraphs, prepared without regard to time, labor or expense, alluded to the fact that a commercial statesman, bearing the patrician name of Tudor, has torn himself away from the delights of cultured tallyhoing and the sweets of intellectual polo in the metropolis to prosecute a journey on horseback to Patagonia. This is a species of refined "tooling" quite beyond the abilities of Colonel Delancy Kane and the accomplished members of the New York coaching club, and, as we have already stated in former issues, THE CONSTITUTION will be only too glad to chronicle the success of this new and entertaining amusement.

In the meantime, while we have all been sitting around the stove discussing politics and venturing predictions as to the state of the weather, Colonel Tudor has been quietly pursuing his arduous journey to Patagonia, traveling at the rate of twenty-five miles a day. When we last heard of the colonel he was standing in his stirrups in a little West Virginia town, making an oration to the crowds that had gathered to witness his departure, and giving some exceedingly wholesome advice to the people. The main facts in regard to this episode, we, as faithful journalists, were careful to chronicle, and then, for a time, the adventurous colonel disappeared in the gloom of the rural districts. But he was not lost. He has been steadily pushing forward, and managed to arrive in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the morning of the 31st of March, in time to witness and participate in the celebration of a popular anniversary which occurred the next day.

We have no later accounts of the movements of the colonel. Perhaps even now (thrilling thought!) the head of his fiery steed is turned in this direction, and it may not be many days before our citizens will have the privilege of turning out to witness the entry of this remarkable man and his able retinue into the capital of the empire state of the south. It is not absolutely certain that Colonel Tudor will "tool" his Patagonian war-horse towards Atlanta, but there is a chance that he may, and our public-spirited citizens should be prepared for any emergency. As a law-abiding people, and to convince our northern brethren that we are in favor of peace and good order, it will become the duty of our authorities to meet Colonel Tudor somewhere on the suburbs—should he conclude to partake of our hospitalities—and search him for concealed weapons. Having thus vindicated ourselves, the colonel should at once be placed in possession of a diagram showing the ground plan of our unsurpassed system of free-lunch routes and allowed to refresh himself before proceeding in search of the balmy summer seasons that blister the rocks of Patagonia and boil the waters of her purling brooks. Colonel Tudor is accompanied by Dr. Lewis Henry Ayme, "linguist and medical officer," and Captain Neil Hamilton, "adjutant of the expedition to Patagonia."

The Questions Before Congress.

What was the civil war waged for? Was it to free the negroes, to perpetuate the union, to put down secession, or to illustrate coercion? Let us consider this broad question in the light of the vivid rhetoric of the stalwart organs, and of the revolutionary eloquence of the republican leaders in the discussion of the issues now pending before congress.

No man is insane enough to say that the war was a war between the republicans on the one side and the democrats on the other. Even the most unscrupulous republican will not say this, because Hancock, Slocum, Franklin, Custer, Ewing, McClellan and a host of other gallant leaders of the union army were always democrats; and on the southern side, Longstreet, Mosby, Key, and a number of other gallant confederate soldiers never were democrats "to hurt." If the war had been for the freedom of the slaves alone, it surely would have been ended as soon as this object was accomplished. If to perpetuate the union, then as soon as that was accomplished we should have had peace. If to settle the question of secession, or to establish the right of coercion, then just as soon as these things became facts, old issues should have died out, bringing new parties and new questions before the country.

But what is the situation? We have accepted the freedom of the slaves on the terms proposed by the republicans, who had full control of the subject. We have acknowledged the perpetuity of the union just as the republicans desired, and on the terms they proposed when they had full control of the government. We have consented to blot out secession forever, and are willing to use coercion when occasion offers. There can be no doubt as to how the south stands on any or all of these questions. But still the republicans are not happy. When the negro is free and has all the rights desired by those who profess to be his best friend; when the union is established stronger than ever before, and secession a dead issue, we see men who profess to be statesmen clamoring for the use of the army, anxious for revolution, and willing to go to any lengths to plunge the country into strife, war, and bloodshed again.

Can anyone doubt the motives of Secor Robeson, Garfield, Blaine, Frye, Chandler, and other leaders of a party that is more notorious for the magnitude of its swindling and wholesale plundering of our people than for anything else, in clamoring for the use of the army in times of profound peace? These men were not gallant soldiers in the field when the issues were being discussed with sword and gun. They are the vultures that come on the field of battle when brave men have ceased fighting, and they want another battle-field to furnish food for their hungry stomachs.

The republican party has been defeated on every issue that has been presented since the war. Why? Because it is a party willing and ready at all times to subvert the principles of the government to serve its corrupt purposes. What power has Secor Robeson to rob the government, in the future as in the past, but through the use of the army? What could Garfield, Blaine, Chandler and Frye hope to accomplish without an army at their back to carry out their nefarious schemes? They are indignant now that the slaves were freed; they revile the union, and regret that the wayward sisters ever returned to the union. They hope that secession is not dead, and scoff at coercion; but they are solid whenever Wall street has a scheme for robbing the people, or when force can be used to perpetuate their power, or when they can by fraud and strategy defeat the will of the people. Are these the results of the civil war? If so, let it be so recorded in history. Let it also be recorded that the south is solid against any such programme—that confederate brigadiers are opposed to it—that honest men, north and south, will not submit to it—that the thousands of brave and gallant democrats, who fought on army battle-fields to maintain the union, prefer to help even rebels (as the thieves delight to call us) but who are honestly trying to do their duty to the government in preference to corrupt scoundrels who are trying to rob every man who is not a member of thier syndicate, who want to administer the government as if we were their slaves, and who measure the union with the lasso that binds this band of plunderers together.

A REMARKABLE fact in connection with the affidavits of the exodus negroes published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is, that without exception, each affiant has lived in the section which he has just left, only "a few years." This is almost conclusive as to their capacity for wandering about the country from post to pillar. Mississippi and Louisiana will be largely the gainers by this hegira, not only politically, but materially.

GORHAM has disengaged himself from his sorrows long enough to aid in distributing Garfield's recent stump speech in congress.

MR. YOUNG, who is with the Grant party, invariably strengthens his entertaining letters by imparting the pleasing information that Mr. Borie is well. The country will always be glad to learn that Mr. Borie is vigorous. From the days of the revolution down to the present time our failure as a republic is largely due to the fact that we have had too few Bories.

ROBESON'S recent speech in the house is not the first evidence we have had that he is a practical astronomer. Even when he was at the head of the navy department, he made the country see stars.

APRIL brought along some icicles to play with.

THE Globe-Democrat, of St. Louis, has employed a notary public to harrass the exodus brethren. This is worse than the treatment they received in the south.

THE democratic senators should deal with the nomination of D. T. Corbin precisely as if the man had died twenty years ago.

MICHIGAN, the home of the Hon. Zachary Chandler, is a good place for murderers. One Fauth, of Owosso, struck a man dead with his fist and was acquitted. Charles Dorfiel shot his employer dead, and is now free, not having been kept in jail a week. We would remind the organs that murder is as serious a crime in Michigan as it is in Texas.

WHEN Mr. Hoar gets on his red flannel night-cap he has about him much more of the style of the revolutionist than any democrat we know of.

THE stalwart publications are worrying themselves unnecessarily about "Tilden's "organs in the south." We beg to assure them that there is not a Tilden, nor a Thurman, nor a Bayard organ in this entire section. The democratic press of the solid south is for the nominee of the democratic convention, whoever he may be. In this respect they are as solid as their section.

THE fact that the south is long-suffering is exemplified by the fact that the people of Mississippi allow a Michigan sutler and an Ohio carpet-bagger to quietly misrepresent them week after week.

ISN'T this a good time for the Chicago Tribune to remember that in 1783 Great Britain made peace with each state separately and not with the United States? In the racket and hubbub of party politics, broad question in the light of the vivid rhetoric of the stalwart organs, and of the revolutionary eloquence of the republican leaders in the discussion of the issues now pending before congress.

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But what is the situation? We have accepted the freedom of the slaves on the terms proposed by the republicans, who had full control of the subject. We have acknowledged the perpetuity of the union just as the republicans desired, and on the terms they proposed when they had full control of the government. We have consented to blot out secession forever, and are willing to use coercion when occasion offers. There can be no doubt as to how the south stands on any or all of these questions. But still the republicans are not happy. When the negro is free and has all the rights desired by those who profess to be his best friend; when the union is established stronger than ever before, and secession a dead issue, we see men who profess to be statesmen clamoring for the use of the army, anxious for revolution, and willing to go to any lengths to plunge the country into strife, war, and bloodshed again.

Can anyone doubt the motives of Secor Robeson, Garfield, Blaine, Frye, Chandler, and other leaders of a party that is more notorious for the magnitude of its swindling and wholesale plundering of our people than for anything else, in clamoring for the use of the army in times of profound peace? These men were not gallant soldiers in the field when the issues were being discussed with sword and gun. They are the vultures that come on the field of battle when brave men have ceased fighting, and they want another battle-field to furnish food for their hungry stomachs.

The republican party has been defeated on every issue that has been presented since the war. Why? Because it is a party willing and ready at all times to subvert the principles of the government to serve its corrupt purposes. What power has Secor Robeson to rob the government, in the future as in the past, but through the use of the army? What could Garfield, Blaine, Chandler and Frye hope to accomplish without an army at their back to carry out their nefarious schemes? They are indignant now that the slaves were freed; they revile the union, and regret that the wayward sisters ever returned to the union. They hope that secession is not dead, and scoff at coercion; but they are solid whenever Wall street has a scheme for robbing the people, or when force can be used to perpetuate their power, or when they can by fraud and strategy defeat the will of the people. Are these the results of the civil war? If so, let it be so recorded in history. Let it also be recorded that the south is solid against any such programme—that confederate brigadiers are opposed to it—that honest men, north and south, will not submit to it—that the thousands of brave and gallant democrats, who fought on army battle-fields to maintain the union, prefer to help even rebels (as the thieves delight to call us) but who are honestly trying to do their duty to the government in preference to corrupt scoundrels who are trying to rob every man who is not a member of thier syndicate, who want to administer the government as if we were their slaves, and who measure the union with the lasso that binds this band of plunderers together.

A REMARKABLE fact in connection with the affidavits of the exodus negroes published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is, that without exception, each affiant has lived in the section which he has just left, only "a few years." This is almost conclusive as to their capacity for wandering about the country from post to pillar. Mississippi and Louisiana will be largely the gainers by this hegira, not only politically, but materially.

GORHAM has disengaged himself from his sorrows long enough to aid in distributing Garfield's recent stump speech in congress.

MR. YOUNG, who is with the Grant party, invariably strengthens his entertaining letters by imparting the pleasing information that Mr. Borie is well. The country will always be glad to learn that Mr. Borie is vigorous. From the days of the revolution down to the present time our failure as a republic is largely due to the fact that we have had too few Bories.

ROBESON'S recent speech in the house is not the first evidence we have had that he is a practical astronomer. Even when he was at the head of the navy department, he made the country see stars.

APRIL brought along some icicles to play with.

THE Globe-Democrat, of St. Louis, has employed a notary public to harrass the exodus brethren. This is worse than the treatment they received in the south.

IN GENERAL.

—Geneva, Switzerland, is to hold a grand exhibition of watches in 1880.

—General W. S. Hancock is the wealthiest officer in the United States army.

—The Burlington Hawkeye says this country is just full of climate.

—Mexico will reduce its army next month so as to save $1,000,000 annually.

—German Protestants this month celebrate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Diet of Spires.

—Late to bed and early to rves wears out the strongest constitution.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Wayne Mac Veagh is given the credit for securing the appointment of President White to Berlin.

—Princess Louise Margaret says married life is "sehrgut," and the duke says it's "a blooming fine thing."

—A railroad from Jacona to Zamera, Michechoacan, Mexico, is almost completed. This improvement is due to the exertions of a Catholic priest, Father Plancarto.

—It is stated that the patterns in Harper's Bazar are taken, little bit line, from the flanks of Texas steers that have been branded more than four times.

—The widow Oliver, who was Simon Cameron's dear little Buttercup for a season, sweet but brief, may now return to her bum-boat.

—Ex-senator and ex-Secretary Sawyer, who was tried a year or so ago for official misconduct and passed some time in jail, is now a $1,200 clerk in the coast survey bureau.

—Out of a state prison population of 29,197 throughout the United States, but 13,186 are employed in mechanical industries, earning an average of forty cents per day.

—Talk about the sunny tropics must go to meet Pocahontas, William Tell & Co. after the report of a number of soldiers perishing in a snow storm in Algeria five days ago.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone were lately in a London police court to assist in the prosecution of a deaf and dumb man for obtaining charitable assistance on fraudulent representations.

—Zola, the Frenchman whose novels have recently made so much sensation as—we shall not say salacious—but as queer novels, is in his fortieth year. Except among very inquisitive girls he will never be very popular in America.

—Biennial sessions of state legislatures continue to grow in favor. In the New York assembly on Tuesday last the constitutional amendment in favor of such sessions was debated and it was ordered to a third reading by a large vote.

—The late George Bidder, who made his mark in youth as "the calculating boy," had excellent business ability, as well as prodigious arithmetical power, and died recently a man of fortune. His mathematical faculty never deserted him, even in his last years.

—A poet sings: "I write because I must, and not for praise." This is what ails us, too. We write because we must. Praise won't buy boots, and bread, and beef. A great many poets, however, write, not for praise, but for the waste-basket.—Norristown Herald.

—The health of Archbishop Purcell is fast failing under the burden of his financial troubles. Of late he has been attacked with fainting spells, and on Tuesday last he remained so long unconscious in one of them that his attendants were dreadfully alarmed, fearing that he might die.

—When General Francis A. Walker organized the census bureau of 1870 all of his employees were chosen through competitive examinations intended to develop the special qualifications requisite to the rapid and accurate work required in dealing with the census returns. He will probably make his clerical selections in the same way for 1880.

—Worth, the dressmaker, in spite of his long residence in Paris, is said to be a thorough John Bull in everything but appearance, in which latter respect he would form no bad double for Bismarck. American women are notably Mr. Worth's best customers. Of his own countrywomen he speaks with a mournful shake of the head, and Frenchwomen no longer dress as extravagantly as in the days of the empire.

—A time schedule of the special train ordered by the national democratic committee to bring Hon. John Whitaker, congressman-elect, from San Francisco to Washington in time to take part in the organization of the house, shows that the whole distance was made in four days fourteen hours and thirty minutes actual running time. The speed of the train averaged thirty-one miles per hour between San Francisco and Ogden, and fifty-one miles per hour between Cheyenne and Sidney. The whole time is the quickest ever made between the Pacific and Atlantic states.

Tardy Justice to Porter.

Washington Post.

The complete vindication of Fitz-John Porter by the report of the board of inquiry, which devoted several months to patient and laborious investigation of all the circumstances connected with the disastrous engagement at Bull Run, in August, 1862, surprises no one who has paid careful attention to the evidence on which the report is based. After more than sixteen years of cruel suffering from almost unexampled wrong, this gallant soldier and true gentleman emerges from the cloud of obloquy cast upon him by Pope and Pope's friends, and stands before the world in the light of truth, as one who gave his best service to the cause for which he fought, and who was ever loyal to duty at the head of his splendid command, until called from the field to be branded with infamy and forced into disgraceful retirement. We do not envy the man who does not rejoice that time at last has done what may be done towards setting things even, and that justice, though long delayed, has come to one so deeply and irremediably wronged. But for the obstinate persistency of President Grant in opposing General Porter's petition for a rehearing the evidence which vindicates him now would have set him right long ago. And the fact that he has been compelled to submit so long to a disgrace that he could have removed at any time but for Grant's refusal of the opportunity, ought to be a strong incentive to congress to complete what remains to be done in order to reinstate him in his proper rank in the army.

Greek Fire from Okolona.

Okolona Southern States.

O, how fit—how passing fit it was that the radical party should breathe a final hiss at our confederate president as its dying carcass was borne from the senate chamber of the states union!

Hating all that is good, and pure, and grand, and true, it was peculiarly proper that it should hate Jefferson Davis with a deathless hate.

Its history was one long lie and crime.

It flung our country into war.

It murdered three hundred thousand gallant southrons, like the common cut-throat that it was.

It gave our homes to the torch, like the common incendiary that it was.

It plundered our pockets and coffers, like the common thief that it was.

It sent its jail birds to Lord over us, and imprisoned the purest patriots of the north, like the common tyrant that it was.

It corrupted a whole generation, like the common pimp that it was.

Finally, with bloody hands and pockets bulging with stolen moneys, it fell before the wrath of an indignant and outraged people.

But its malignant spirit was strong in death, and while the rattle was sounding in its slimy throat it managed to utter a farewell hiss at our illustrious chieftain.

Let this fact be forgetless.

It contributes one more shining leaf to the splendid laurel crown of glory that circles the brow of our grand old confederate president. It intensifies the immortal love and honor for our second Washington!

Independent Papers.

LaGrange Reporter.

There are many false ideas prevalent concerning independent journalism. A paper thinks it is not independent when, and because, it opposes the nominee of its party. In Georgia, for example, those papers which oppose the democratic nominees boast grandly of their "independence." This is largely stuff and nonsense many of them have no true idea of independence. While condemning what they facetiously call the "anointed," they are the ones in absolute political bondage to their candidate. They swear by this candidate—whoever he may be—through thick and thin. They fill their papers with his wonderful achievements. They magnify his most trivial acts, and laud him to the skies in everything he does. Does he take snuff? In duty bound, they sneeze. Does he eat sour grapes? Their teeth at once get on edge. In their opinion, he cannot do wrong. To show their independence, they may buckle to their leader, and surrender, without protest, their right to freedom of opinion.

More Gems from Ohio via Mississippi.

Okolona Southern States.

The Yankees are being driven to the last ditch. One more campaign and the world will hail the confederacy as the conqueror. It may become the imperative duty of President Davis to accept the United States senatorship, whether he wants it or not. These Yankees must be taught a lesson. Down with the reconstruction laws! Let the last one of them be repealed! Stand back! there, ye Federal bloodhers! stand back, we say. The old confederate lives proposes to run this republic from now on. Lincoln and his mob, vulgar the union army, were traitors; did their treason must be made odious. Mississippi has more power in the un on of to-day than Massachusetts! Three cheers and a Bengal tiger! Yes, we'll consent to the Fed eral congress must take back seats in the work of restoring the union. Lincoln meetings are played out in this republic of ours, now that we have captured the capitol. Yankee Doodle must have fellers bow par in Washington City. The confederate gray commands a premium. Glorious! Push on the column!

A Patriotic Appeal.

From Speech of General James Shields.

Is this unnatural, unnational and un American conflict to go on forever? Will it never come to an end? Will the American people never be permitted to live together in peace and harmony? The American people are bleeding deeply injured in this conflict. To them it is productive of nothing but unmitigated evil. No people on earth are better fitted by nature to live together in amity. They are children of the same sod, citizens of the same republic and heirs of the same destiny, and in spite of their divisions and dissensions, and even in spite of themselves, they will have, to submit to the same destiny so long as a republican form of government lasts in America. There are not two destinies marked out by fortune for this people—one for the north and another for the south.

"The Great Debate."

Baltimore Gazette.

We are glad that the house decided yesterday to give free rein to the fiery, congenial statesmen who are anxious to make stump speeches pertinent to the great revolution. We want this object completely talked out so that hereafter the slightest reference to it will produce nausea. There is nothing like speech-making for relieving the overcharged bosom and men are nearly always docile after having let out the great thoughts which oppress them. Well, we had about all the speeches that will amount to anything but the little people must be allowed a few days in which to fizz and snort. After it is all over congress will find itself in excellent mood for work.

Mr. Tuggle's Public Services.

West Point Press.

Mr. Tuggle has lately shown his capacity for public work by pushing through congress and through the departments a claim of $7,296.94, in behalf of the state. No living man knew of it—Tuggle literally invented it. The obstacles surmounted in getting it recognized were enormous, but this single man outworked and outwitted all opposition. It is not too much to say that no governor in this state could have done so well. The people of Georgia should place Mr. Tuggle where they would reap the benefit of his sagacity and indefatigable industry. He is a born public man.

Lots of "Revolution."

New York Sun.

Whenever a republican thief is caught and stopped from stealing, he cries revolution. If the army is forbidden to interfere with elections, it is revolution. If barbarous test-oaths are stricken from the statute-books, it is revolution. If free elections are demanded and hired creatures to control them are abolished, again it is revolution. They are likely to get plenty of such revolution before congress adjourns.

The Senate and Corbin.

Washington Post.

The bogus president had the peculiarly Hayesish impudence yesterday to send to the senate the name of that broken-down carpet-bagger and political hack, David T. Corbin, for the position of chief justice of the supreme court of Utah territory. The democratic senate should, in its uncultured but expressive language of an old-time western legislator, sit down upon this rascally nomination "in thunder tones."

The Hired Man of the Republicans Talks.

Okolona Southern States.

Thurman has never indorsed the amendments. This is the biggest and brightest jewel in his senatorial crown. Let the federal brigadiers take back seats in the work of restoration. The republic has no further use for the Lincoln hirelings. By the way, Yankees don't it make you feel queer to think that we've defeated you fellows after all, and captured the capital?

The Plan of Campaign Uncertain.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

The organs say that the confederate brigadiers have captured the capital, Congressman Frye, of Maine, speaking in the name of the republican party, says the confederates have not captured the capital, and never will. It seems that the plan of campaign hasn't been quite agreed upon.

Too Much Revolution.

Springfield Republican.

"Revolution" is in the air again at Washington. This is the third time in three years. There was one when Hayes withdrew the troops, one when the democrats passed the Potter resolution, and now Mr. Garfield waves his red flag at the approach of another "revolution."

The Funny Garfield.

Washington Post.

Mr. Garfield is seldom facetious, but he must have meant to be very funny when he referred to the "immaculate record" of the republican party. Even the marine cavalry would have laughed immoderately had they been among his auditors.

Fun for the Dark Horses.

Pittsburg Post.

Thurman is reported ill, and Tilden has got down to a whisper. With those two presidential candidates off the track there would be fun for the dark horses, there being about one from each state and four from Ohio.

Mr. Davis and the Mississippians.

Vicksburg Herald.

The Memphis Avalanche thinks Jefferson Davis could be elected United States senator from this state without opposition. Our friend is greatly in error. A great majority of Mississippians are opposed to Mr. Davis again entering politics.

The Gentle Buford Ought to be Released.

Buffalo Express.

Colonel Buford, who shot Judge Elliott, says he frequently communes with the spirit of his dead sister. Th re can be no doubt about it—the colonel is insane. And very likely his health will be seriously impaired if he is kept imprisoned much longer—he ought to be released at once.

Eugene as a Revoluter.

Philadelphia Times.

If Eugene Hale were in congress now, Garfield wouldn't stand alone in his demand for a revolution. The gentleman from Maine has facilities for making a revolution out of nothing that the gentleman from the western reserve never dreamed of.

Always Welcome.

LaGrange Reporter.

THE CONSTITUTION comes on the one o'clock freight, and is carried to the post-office for distribution. "Come when thou wilt, I've a welcome for thee," is the sentiment of our people.

The Revolution Complete.

Albany Journal, rep.

"You uns git, we uns are come back for our places," is the shortest explanation of the change in the offices of the senate, in the language of the victorious section.

Almost as Beautiful.

New York Star.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, edited by the gifted Watterson, has a leader on the subject of the assassination of Judge Elliott, which is almost as beautiful as a fourth of July oration.

The Evidence is Lacking.

Memphis Avalanche.

A well worked gallows is an evidence of civilization. It is an evidence that too seldom greets the eye in the south.

The Handy Certificates.

New York Herald.

The ten-dollar four per cent. government certificates of indebtedness are out, and there is nothing handier in which to sink the price of drinks and cigars.

The Three Big Aspirants.

Denver Tribune.

Thurman may plant and Bayard water, but it looks very much now as if Sammy J. was foreordained to gather the increase.

A Marked Oversight.

Boston Post.

So far as appears, it has not yet been charged that the felon who shot down a Kentucky judge was instigated by Tilden.

Spring in Field and Wood.

I.

The earth awakes as from a dreamless sleep,
And softly puts her dainties garments on;
She binds around her, gracefully, a zone
Of tender green with blue embroidered deep.

Over that budding sun-tipped hedge-row peep
Such vivid emeralds as ne'er glanced in stone,
Or in the crowns of mighty Cæsars shone;
And violets stir in yonder wayside heap.

The firstling beauty of the woods is full
Of colors varied softly in their hue;
The rabbits frisk and birds begin to sing.

The air is pure—most sweetly clear and cool,
And Heaven seems opened through the distant blue;
The starling screams, and doves are light on wing.

II.

See, through yon field the ploughman drives his team,
And the pert crow close follows at his heel;
And o'er the furrow slowly winding steal
Thin waves of mist that waver into air.

The upland lea is dotted here and there
With scattered sheep that, like to pearls, reveal
A glistening whiteness; and the cattle kneel
In full contentment with the spring's fresh fare.

The crested wren is busy in the hedge;
The blackbird runs, then, resting, whistles clear,
And the sweet lark goes caroling up the sky.

A bluish tinge is on the fir-wood's edge,
That pleases, yet a little tries the eye;
The squirrel, new waked, peeps out unmoved by fear.

III.

The children from the neighboring village school
Come forth to play with many a merry peal,
And shorten thus the hour for mid-day meal,
And answer slowly to maternal rule.

They dance and group themselves in circle full,
Then join their hands, and loose, and sudden wheel
Their movements such unconscious grace reveal,
Recalling dainty Watteau, fresh and cool.

The babe laid down upon the grass crows fain,
And, creeping on, would make to join their sport;
The meadow rings and now young voices sing.

How clear the notes! they echo back again;
Of innocence and joy most true report—
These voices are the voices of the spring.

—Good Words.

$15,000 FOR $1

IN THE

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

Which draws April 15, 1879.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

Don't overlook the opportunity.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1 Prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 Prize of	5,000 is	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500 are	5,000
2 Prizes of	1,000 are	2,000
10 Prizes of	500 are	5,000
50 Prizes of	100 are	5,000
100 Prizes of	50 are	5,000
200 Prizes of	25 are	5,000
500 Prizes of	10 are	5,000
1,000 Prizes of	5 are	5,000
27 Approximation Prizes, amounting to		2,925
1,894 Prizes amounting to		$67,925

WHOLE TICKETS $1.

Club rates upon application.

All the above prizes will be drawn at this drawing.

The following numbers drew the first three prizes in the ordinary drawing of Feb. 28:

No. 72,907 drew $14,000. $914 IN ALBANY.
No. 40,487 drew $8,000. $914 IN NEW YORK.
No. 27,510 drew $4,000. SOLD IN PITTSBURGH.

Address all orders to our General Eastern Agents, WILLIAMSON & CO., 599 Broadway, New York.

The Kentucky State Lottery has, during its existence, paid more money in prizes than any lottery, domestic or foreign, whose tickets are sold in this country. The drawings take place twice a month, under sworn Commissioners of the State, and are published in the N. Y. Herald, Staats Zeitung, and Louisville Commercial. And all out-of-town ticket holders are mailed a copy of the official Drawing as soon as received. All prizes are cashed without deduction on presentation, and no one outside of the winners are made aware of the fact of their being richer by thousands of dollars but themselves, for we will not, under any circumstances, publish the names of persons drawing Capital Prizes for the purpose of drawing custom to our lottery.

The next drawing April 30, 1879.

SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.

Reliable Agents Wanted in every Town,

15 apr1 w1t d1t apr3 5 8 10 nxt alongside re ma

CHAS. P. CLARK, PRES'T | EDW'D F. RANDOLPH, TREAS.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED A. D. 1849.

THE BRADSTREET COMP'Y

Improved Mercantile Agency,

Principal Office 279, 281 and 283 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Branch offices in all the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada; in London, England; also a Continental Correspondence.

ATLANTA OFFICE—JAMES BANK BLOCK.

A PEEL BOOK JUST RECEIVED. NO MERCHANT selling a bill outside of the city should be without a copy. One bill saved will pay the subscription for a year.

JOHN A. GOIN, Manager.

4 3 mch30, apr12d4 5th

REDUCTION OF PRICES!

THE

Grand Pacific Hotel,

CHICAGO,

THE

Finest Ventilated Hotel in America

And one of

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—This sort of weather is said to come every ten years—in winter time.

—Hawkinsville has a brass band composed of a French harp and a guitar.

—The cut-worms are troubling the gardens in Hawkinsville.

—Quitman has shipped 6,788 bales of cotton this season.

—Rev. Morton B. Wharton, of Albany, has patented a lamp-burner.

—Farming operations are lively in Baker county.

—Albany has formed a jockey club, with Mr. J. G. Stephens as president.

—To the first day of April Albany had received 28,000 bales of cotton.

—A colored child was crushed and killed by a falling tree near Dublin last Sunday.

—The gypsies are loitering in the neighborhood of Geneva.

—Talbot county has a hen that lays four eggs a clip.

—A colored youth, who was caught robbing the city cemetery of Macon of rare plants and bulbs, is in jail.

—Two out-houses and one thousand panels of fencing were burned on the place of Mr. B. B. Harrell, of Pulaski county.

—The barn of Mr. W. W. Harrell, of Pulaski county, was destroyed by fire last Sunday.

—Dr. K. B. Murchison, of Crawford county, president of the Middle Georgia Medical association, is dead.

—Jim Sanders thinks the white colt in Elbert county is a sign of peace and good crops.

—No editor is allowed to carry more than one pistol at a time, or to pay taxes on more than one piano.

—It is needless to inform the cautious fruit-grower that such a climate as we are having now is not good for ripe peaches.

—A fox-race and an old-fashioned country bull-fight will be among the agricultural features of the next Talbot county fair.

—Last Sunday's fires ranged through nearly every county in southwest Georgia. The loss in fences, timber and houses will amount to many thousands of dollars.

—Louisville is bound te have her branch road to Bartow. The citizens will grade the line and the Central railroad will lay the iron.

—The people of Georgia spend six millions of dollars a year for mules and guano, and then coolly tell their wives that times are hard and money scarce.

—In order to get even, the gentle shepherds of the Georgia plains will have to cheer their neighbors' dogs. But this will make the legislature very mad.

—What is to become of the country (as well as the suburbs) if the accomplished cur and the talented flea are to be taxed for the purpose of adding to the educational fund? Has the republic indeed seen its best days?

—The LaGrange Reporter says it is reported that Mr. Willie Mooty was knocked down by a tramp on the river bridge at West Point Tuesday night and robbed of his watch and some money. He is a son of Colonel A. P. Mooty.

—They are still paddling around in the sub-puddles in Wilkes county looking for celebrate gold. But even this is better than sitting in the sunshine whittling trees down and adjusting the political situation.

—The Warrenton Clipper wants us to nominate some one for governor in advance of the country papers. We have neither the time nor the space. The twenty-seven nominations already made by our weekly exchanges are perfectly satisfactory to us.

—The happiest and most fortunate woman in the world is the one whose appetite will permit her to eat victuals of her own cooking. If our patient readers will huddle up and squat around this paragraph for a few moments, they will discover that it contains an undercurrent of philosophy.

—The Quitman Reporter says that Mr. Noah Wilson, son of Dr. J. S. Wilson, of Atlanta, died of consumption in Brooks county, at the residence of Mr. James Wilson, his uncle, last Sunday morning, the 16th ult. He was the last of eight children.

—There are rumors that the Count Johannes B. G. will remove his supposed Florida orange grove to Barnesville. It seems to be pursued by the weather. The count should be encouraged in his laudable endeavors (in his mind) to add to the material resources of our glorious old commonwealth.

—The Dublin Post says that last Monday evening Dick Walker, colored, living on the place of Mr. H. C. Walker, seven miles from town, left his three little children in the house in charge of their older sister, about twelve years of age. Soon afterwa d the house took fire and the girl ran out, leaving the children in the house where they were burned up.

—The LaGrange Reporter says that an attempt was made Monday morning, about one o'clock, to set fire to the residence of Mrs. Adam Ragland, in the eastern subuhs of LaGrange. The fire was set under the house and the sills and the flooring were burned to the extent of about twenty feet square. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it burned through these. Two negroes are now in jail to await trial on the charge of committing this crime.

—The Albany News says that Mr. Thos. Pattison, an enterprising citizen, is canvassing the city for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money to build a small steamboat for Flint river. He proposes to build the boat for $600. We are glad to note this step, and doubt not Mr. Pattison will succeed. Bainbridge is making an effort to secure the cotton of Baker county this year, and unless Albany does something to induce Newton to look up the river she is bound to lose. Take stock in the boat.

—The Dublin Post says that last Thursday morning at three o'clock Mr. Bryant Herndon's dwelling, kitchen and smoke-house, in the western portion of town, were destroyed by fire. The kitchen, where the fire originated, was enveloped in flames and the dwelling in the act of taking fire before any member of the family awoke. Mr. Herndon, after rescuing his invalid wife and two little children, had time to save but little else. Almost every article of furniture, clothing and provisions was lost. No one came to the rescue in time to be of any service.

—Mr. W. O. Watson, of Worth county, has invented an underfeed roll-box for cutting gins. The Albany News says the main idea of this attachment is that it enables one to feed the cotton directly to the gin saws, at the bottom of the roll-box, the saws taking the cotton up into the roll, thereby separating from it small rocks, sand and other foreign matter before it gets into the roll, which, when fed in the usual way, is pulled in with the cotton. This also preserves the gin from damage and wear to a very great extent, and may sometimes prevent the gin from taking fire from matches by letting them fall out below.

—A friend writes as follows from Hawkinsville: You and your co-laborers on THE CONSTITUTION are the jolliest quill-drivers in the south, and there is no denying the fact that THE CONSTITUTION is destined to be the leading paper, but "you all" draw a "long bow" pretty often. "A Southern Outrage" in THE CONSTITUTION of March 27 is the work of a lively imagination. The parties never reached Hawkinsville. They were met in Macon, where the lady refused to have the ceremony performed because the gentleman lived in the country. Mr. Louis is not an old, gray headed man. He owns a rich farm, sells goods in the country, has plenty of money, and drives fine stock. I enclose you an article from the Dispatch—not to publish, but to show the real facts in the case. If you desire to allude to the matter again, please correct the statement about the sterility of the land, for we have none so poor that it would "starve a ground mole." THE CONSTITUTION is very popular in this section, and I hear it praised every day.

—Talbotton Standard: Little Miss Mary Lou Robins, of Talbotton, is the champion juvenile gardener of the county or state. She planted and has worked a garden this spring with her own hands, and she is but a little more than eleven years old. On Monday last she furnished her family, which is by no means small in numbers, with a splendid mess of English peas, and three beets, on the table from her little garden, as large as hen eggs, all raised from this year's planting. All our little girls should follow Miss Mary Lou's example. Who can beat the little miss raising early vegetables? She is ahead of anybody in Talbotton.

—LaGrange Reporter: Mr. J. G. Truitt has a remarkably fine cow of the Ayrshire breed. As she passes through the streets, on the way home from the pasture, she is the admiration of all beholders. We saw her milked Monday afternoon, and she gave nearly four gallons, making allowance for the foam. It was about three and a half gallons of milk; and this was after she had been milked as usual in the morning. The cow has a young calf, which Mr. Truitt sold for twenty-five dollars immediately after its birth. The milk is yellow and rich, and so is the butter made from it; we do not remember to have seen any southern butter that equaled it. It pays to have fine stock, and it is just as easy to keep it as to keep scrubs.

ENGLISH ENTANGLEMENTS.

The Industrial Situation—The Budget Announced.

LONDON, April 3.—The Manchester Guardian, in its commercial article, says that on Wednesday the market was exceedingly firm. Some producers asked a slight further advance, while others held very steadily at Tuesday's quotations. Private advices from Germany report that the spinners there, having taken large stocks of cotton when prices were low, are now supplying yarn at such rates that Manchester exporters are unable to compete. At Blackburn the market on Wednesday was strong, but the recent decided advance of prices checks business considerably.

Sir Stafford Northcote presented the budget in the house of commons to-night. He states that last year's revenue amounted to 85,116,000 pounds, and the expenditure to 85,407,800 pounds. The latter includes the credit for the Zulu war and the other supplementary estimates. The expenditure for the financial year ending March 31st, 1880, is estimated at 81,153,000 pounds, and the revenue at 83,055,000 pounds. This estimated expenditure does not include further provision for the Zulu war nor the payment of the exchequer bonds, but the chancellor hopes the surplus may prove sufficient to meet the Zulu expenses, and to cancel £600,000 of the exbonds, leaving £1,750,000 of bonds from last year's vote for £6,000,000 credit to be provided for. The tobacco duty is readjusted in such a manner as to add two pence per pound on cigars. The duty on tea and the income tax are not changed. The present condition of the country not being such as to justify additional taxation as an alternative, Sir Stafford Northcote prefers to ask for power to renew such amounts of the exchequer bonds as may be required over another year, leaving the sinking fund untouched. (Note—The English newspapers had been advocating the application of the reserve of the sinking fund to the extinction of the floating debt instead of a reduction of the funded debt.)

The Morning Post has reason to believe that the opposition in the house of commons does not intend to take action to-night with reference to Sir Stafford Northcote's propositions, but that on the reassembling of parliament, after the easter recess, they will propose a resolution putting in issue the government's entire financial policy.

In the house of commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote said that nothing yet had been settled regarding the annexed occupation of Roumelia.

The British force, under Captain Gough, defeated a body of 5,000 Afghans, killing 400. The British loss was three officers and three men killed and thirty-one wounded.

Fully half of the Durham colliers have agreed to the proposed reduction. The remainder is expected to follow.

Interesting Discovery.

The experiments of Professor Boulinges, of Sarbonne, France, are likely to prove of intense interest both to scientists and the outside world. His theory has always been that the power by which birds sustain themselves in air is due only in small part to their comparative lightness, the hollowness of the bones, or the peculiar structure of the wings. These are valuable auxiliaries, but they have also a power which has hitherto escaped detection.

A bird, he says, upon being shot falls to the ground as heavily as another body of the same weight. What then retains his speed, which enables birds of the largest size to remain poised in air, wings motionless for minutes at a time, and even to soar aloft under such conditions. He ascribes it to an electric or galvanic action, due to their peculiar structure, and has for many years been engaged in efforts to ap ply the same principle to the human body.

It seems that he has at last succeeded by an artificial construction of little weight, but great galvanic power, in sustaining himself in mid air without any visible mode of so doing. His latest experiment fully demonstrates this power, although he keeps the mode a secret, intending to patent it in all the civilized countries of the world. His efforts are now entirely directed to discover some efficient mode of propulsion, a problem which he regards as of easy solution.

Mexican Veterans—The Palmettoes.

CANTON, GA., April 3.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Some days ago I saw a statement in your paper that there are only eight survivors of the Palmetto regiment. This can hardly be true; but whether there be eight, or more, I beg space to invite them to communicate with me at their earliest convenience, by postal card or otherwise, stating name in full, age, where born, when and where enlisted, the company in which they served, battles they were in, when and where discharged, whether they received three months' extra pay at time of discharge, and such facts and incidents as may still live in their memory of interest to their comrades.

South Carolina papers and others that are willing to do a kindness to these veterans are respectfully requested to copy this notice.

Address me at Canton, Ga.

CAREY W. STYLES,
Co. D., Palmetto Regiment.

The Arlington Case.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 3.—In the United States circuit court to-day before Judge Hughes, the bill of exceptions in the Arlington case, Lee vs. Kaufman, was signed, and a writ of error granted to the supreme court of the United States.

An Embarrassment.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 4.—W. G. Ackerman, a prominent dealer in lumber at Kingsbridge, has become embarrassed, and his property has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.—Block Island gives Van Zandt 109 and Segar 148. The total vote of the state is: Republican, 9,718; democratic, 5,515; greenback and scattering, 377.

—The empress of Austria was filled with wonder at meeting Mr. Kavanagh, M. P. for county of Carlow, with the Kildare hounds. He was born without legs or arms. In place of legs he has six-inches of muscular thigh stumps, one being about an inch shorter than its fellow; while his arms are dwarfed to perhaps four inches of the upper portion of these members, and are unfurnished with any termination approaching to hands. Yet he is a beautiful calligraphist, a dashing huntsman, an artistic draughtsman, an unerring shot, an expert yachtsmans and drives four-in-hand. In writing he holds the pen or pencil in his mouth and guides its course by the arm stumps, which are sufficiently long to meet across the chest. When hunting he sits in a kind of saddle basket, and his reins are managed with surprising expertness and ease.

—Many cases have come under our notice where a single bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved a sufferer from a severe cough, which had been treated for months by competent physicians. 25 cts. 243

Workingmen,

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

LIVER REMEDIES.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very fou', particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

TUTT'S PILLS.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS
are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
Rev. R. L. STARNS, Louisville, Ky.
The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and causes the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.
Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD,
OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—
"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."
SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.
Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
6 feb 13dlythur sat tues & wly fol read mat

E. VAN-WINKLE
IRON WORKS
16 FOUNDRY ST
ATLANTA GA

MONEY TO LOAN.
UPON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY, AT FROM
8 to 4 per cent. per annum,
By the U. S. Home & Dower Association,
28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. WHITCOMB,
Manager Gulf Department.
496 jan29 dtf wed fri sun &wkly tf

E. B. THOMPSON'S
LINIMENT for RHEUMATISM.
ALSO CURES
Lame-back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises
Etc. The Most Penetrating
Liniment in the World.
E. B. THOMPSON & Co.—Sirs: I am well pleased with your Rheumatic Liniment. The boy I had it used on had been suffering with Rheumatism about two months, causing a contraction of the limbs so that he was drawn downward until almost half double; and unable to do any work. I had the Liniment applied as directed, and in two weeks time he was almost entirely well and able to do his regular duties as a farm hand. I have also used it on myself with like success.
AUGUSTUS J. KING,
County School Commissioner, Talbot Co., Ga.
THE ROCK, UPSON COUNTY, GA., November, 1878.—E. B. Thompson & Co.—Sirs: I used your Liniment for neuralgia and toothache. It relieved me in five minutes, and I have not been troubled with neuralgia or toothache since.
JAMES T. ROSE.
Hon. J. R. Jenkins, of Barnesville, says: I used your Liniment on one of my farm hands who was completely broken down in the back and hips. It cured him—he thinks he was well in twenty-four hours after he used it.
It Cures a Case of 40 Years Standing.
BARNESVILLE, GA., October, 1878.—Sirs: I had been afflicted with Rheumatism in my leg and foot for forty years. I used E. B. Thompson's Liniment for Rheumatism, and have had no pain since.
W. P. TYLER.
Captain Tyler is well known. He has lived in Barnesville a long time, and is one of her best men.
Sold by Druggists and Prepared and Sold by E. B. THOMPSTON & CO., Barnesville, Ga.
For sale in Atlanta by Dr. P. L. HOLF, 26 Whitehall street. 505 jan30 d sun 8m&wsm

A HOME
In Thomas County
FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE 1,250 ACRES OF LAND in one body, seven miles from Thomasville, Georgia. The place has a four room frame Dwelling, splendid water, new Gin House, Screw and Gin. 500 acres of open land, under good fence, balance heavily timbered. Pine and Hammock. Splendidly situated for a Sheep Farm or for Stock Raising. Well watered, lakes and streams abound with fish, and the hunting is fine. For sale because I have no use for the land and want the money. Terms, $5,000 cash—worth $1,000. Address E. M. SMITH,
Thomasville, Ga.
401 mar25 d&w tues fri

ORGANS AND ORGANS.
ESTEY ORGANS.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.
UNRIVALED IN TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.
TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,
The Estey Organ Co.
have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE
ESTEY ORGAN CO.
DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE
ESTEY ORGAN CO.
Catalogues Sent Free on Application.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.
REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,
Estey Organ Co.
10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d&wm

The Brown Cotton Gin.
Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.

A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.
These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.
Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.
Payable during the Cotton Season.

Saws.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30	$ 75.00	$ 95.00	$120.00
35	87.50	112.00	140.00
40	100.00	130.00	160.00
45	115.00	147.75	173.25
50	130.00	162.50	180.00
60	150.00	175.00	192.50
70	170.00	189.00	231.00
80	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. *Special terms to cash purchasers.* Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.
From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at *Columbus, Georgia*, under the firm name of E. T. Taylor & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, Brown & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the best work for the LEAST money.
Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address
BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.

Ague Cure
Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for **Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermitteat or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever,** and all **malarial disorders.** In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.
It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. These preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.
For **Liver Complaints,** AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.
We warrant it when taken according to directions.
Prepared by **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,**
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta and Macon.
496 feb27 d2tawly thur tues & wly

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
— DEALER IN —
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
— AND —
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.
29 mar16 d&m

Attention, Bee-Keepers!
I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH, ON short notice, Simplicity (Langstroth) Hives 1 story with Tray and Bottom Board, 6 Metal Cornered and 2 Broad Frames, holding 16 1 lb section Boxes, at $2.00, F. O. B. 2 story Hives at $3.50, F. O. B. All work guaranteed first class. Cash must accompany all orders.
J. F. HART, Mfg.
Union Point, Ga.
431 mar27 d3taw m thur sat tues

FOOD FOR INFANTS, ETC.
RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS
is used with greater success than any other article of the kind. The finest children are those fed on Ridge's Food. WOOLRICH & CO. on every label.
48 apr2 d1w sun wed fri &wtw

FOR SALE—SEMEN AND CANVASSERS. The latest and best thing on Earth Will prove it or forfeit $100. A life-long situation. Address CHIDESTER & CO., 107 Fourth Ave., N. Y.
387 apr1 d6t & w1t

LOTTERIES.
L. S. L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1879—107th Monthly Drawing.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.
Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
194 mar11 d&wtw

SOUTHERN REMEDY.
ROSADALIS!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.
The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.
Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.
Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."
Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.
Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.
Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.
Saml'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.
Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the south and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.
Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.
JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO
8 College Place,
NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
70 mch5 deowly & weowly

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.
On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:
NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:15 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:30 a m
Arr ve at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	11:29 p m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.
Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.
Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.
Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.
Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).
Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.
Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.
No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.
Connect at Albany with Passenger trains running to Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.
Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.
Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.
Trains on A. B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted,	at		7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh,	"	"	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup,	"	"	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear,	"	"	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont,	"	"	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont,	"	"	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear,	"	"	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup,	"	"	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh,	"	"	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah,	"	"	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.
DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:30 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:55 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES, Superintendent.
uly26 der

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th instant, 6:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Augusta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	4 45 p m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washing'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled'v'e	3 30 p m	" Washing'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	8 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.
COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

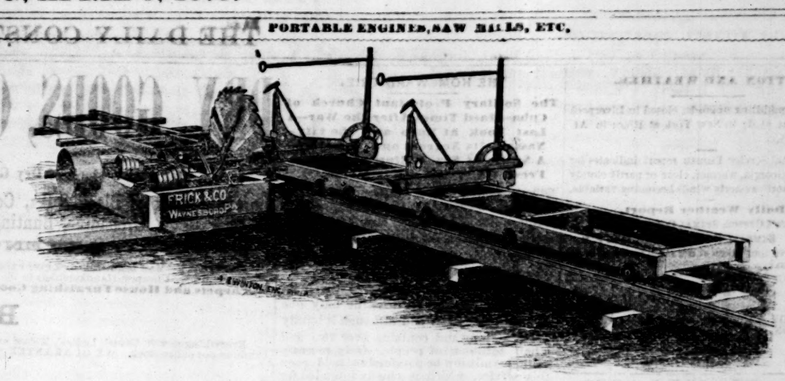
Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 30 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.
Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.
Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.
Only One Change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DOSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Change of Schedule.
NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., March 21, 1878.
Schedule Northeastern Railroad, taking effect MONDAY, MARCH 24th, 1879. Trains Daily except Sunday.

Leave Athens	6 00 a m
Arrive at Lula	8 70 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A. L. R. R.)	12 40 p m
Leave Atlanta, " " "	5 45 a m
Leave Lula	9 50 a m
Arrive at Athens	12 15 p m

Close connections made from Atlanta to Athens by taking the morning train on the Air-Line Railroad.
JAS. M. EDWARDS, Superintendent.

PORTABLE ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.


The Eclipse Portable Engine and Frick & Co.'s Circular Saw Mills
Guaranteed the Best on the American Continent.
THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent for Georgia.
314 jan19 dåm mar26 wåm

LAW CARDS.
THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a specialty.
399 jan19 dåm
B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y
McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. Mc

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅝d; in New York at 11⅛c; in Atlanta at 10¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds becoming variable.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 4, 10:33 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30 07	59	40	N. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30 03	59	52	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Cordeana	30 16	59	48	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30 20	63	57	E.	Gent	0	Clear.
Indianola	30 19	67	74	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Key West	30 08	69	56	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30 29	51	42	N. W.	Fres'h	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30 18	45	31	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30 17	59	48	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30 06	65	36	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

•100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 4, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m	30.11	32	50	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.99	41	32	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.02	45	30	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
4 06	30.00	47	27	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.07	42	34	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.07	40	40	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 30.069 | Maximum ther 48
Mean daily ther.... 40 25 | Minimum ther. 30
Mean daily humid. 38.33 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
308 mar25,'79 d1y

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep6,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
•39 Whitehall street.
109 mar7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]
Opera House—April 14th, Blind Tom.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]
Architect—Chas. M. Manning.
Sheriff's sale—William Bulse.
6 Gilt-edge Business Lots—G. W. Adair.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 5 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—No more church oyster fairs.

—We are having another cold snap.

—The poultry market seems to be in full feather.

—The chief of the police force has invested in a $200 saddle nag.

—The Atlanta rolling-mill is making plenty of railroad iron.

—How do you like this for spring weather?

—Scores of English sparrows are beginning to show themselves at city hall park.

—The flooring of the union passenger depot needs repairing badly in several places.

—The much dreaded dog cart is being repainted and repaired for the summer campaign.

—A large quantity of sewer pipe is being made in the rear of the fourth ward for the city.

—The railroad war is a good thing for the merchants, who are made happier daily by the cutting of rates.

—The woods are filled with robbins, and the city hall park has its full share of all varieties of the feathered tribe.

—The "den" has lost one of its leading attractions, and another of its inmates it is said will soon enter a new departure.

—The medical men of Atlanta are figuring around to raise the sum of $2,500, with which to entertain their guests in May.

—The United Mastodon minstrels—forty in number—are stopping at the Kimball house.

—There was an immense crowd at the kimball house yesterday. It was estimated that at least one thousand meals were served during the day.

—The Ayres Jones case comes up before United States Commissioner Smyth this morning. The investigation will probably prove very interesting.

—If Colonel J. C. Rutherford accepts the invitation which has been tendered him to deliver a lecture in this city upon Paris, it will be entertained during his stay in Atlanta by Mrs. J. M. Johnson.

—The upper story of the Kimball, on the Wall street side of the building, is to be fitted up at once. When this work is completed every room in this hotel will be ready for the reception of guests.

—Rooms are being engaged for members of the medical convention which is to meet in Atlanta May 8th. Already upwards of fifty rooms have been engaged at the Kimball, and we understand that a similar number have been secured at the Markham.

—One or two persons in the city pick up a little money telling fortunes. Well, it is not a new business, for from the time of Saul, the first Jewish king, who consulted a certain witch at Endor, down to the present, there are many who desire to lift the veil and know what the future will bring forth.

—Since last fall there has been talk of sewers and lot and street cleaning. Warm weather will soon be here, and we hope our city authorities will immediately adopt and act on the sentiment from Richard III:

"Put, but, my lord, we will not stand to prate.
Talkers are no good doers: be assured
We go to use our hands and not our tongues."

A novel advertisement was distributed by Captain R. D. Mann, general ticket agent, yesterday, among the public schools of Atlanta, in the shape of a twelve inch rule. Each scholar was presented with one of them, with the instruction that it was the rule that they should observe and follow through life. Captain Mann is always making "a hit" in one way or another.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 4, 1879.

Ocmulgee Circuit.....12 | Eastern Circuit.....20
Brunswick Circuit.....13 | Atlanta Circuit.....30

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 20. Argument continued.

Pending the argument of Mr. Lyon, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

City Election at Madison.

An election for city officers was held in Madison on the first instant, resulting in the election of P. R. Thomason for mayor. He beat Samuel Dye 58 votes. The aldermen-elect are Dr. Godfrey, M. A. Peteet, A. S. Hough and J. M. Few. All of these men are good democrats and will make efficient officers.

Saturday April 5th. Important.

THE HOMEWARD TRIP.

The Solitary Protestant Church of Cuba—Hard Times After the War—A Last Look at Moro and the City—Nassau—Its Negroes and Tomatoes—A Storm at Sea—Riding at Anchor—Fresh Water and Safely Home.

Editorial Correspondence of The Constitution.

IV.

Not quite all Havana were engaged in merry-making on the Sunday that we were in the city; for the good Catholics attended mass during the early morning, and at 12 o'clock there was, in a parlor of the hotel Pasage, a Protestant service—the only one of its kind on the island, although it is fully 750 miles long and contains over two and a half millions of people. Only recently could permission be obtained to hold even this service, which is chiefly intended for English residents and travelers. The minister is a young Philadelphian, whose efficiency is only limited by his capacity to labor. He visits the sick, gives the Protestant dead Christian burial, and remains throughout the year. He is no pleasant weather worker. Last summer he had a severe attack of the yellow fever—a fever by the way that never leaves Havana. There were from six to ten deaths a week from it during the month of our visit, and the authorities would think the world was coming to an end if a week passed by without disclosing deaths from it or small-pox. But I am wandering. The mission of which I was speaking hopes to gather strength enough to justify the building in the near future of a chapel. It is under the patronage of the American branch of the Episcopal church, but relies after all for support on the offerings of those who attend its services. The parlor was well filled with people, and the fact that it was the only Protestant service of the populous and faithful isle rendered it none the less interesting. The new government upon religious liberty, and unless ignorance breeds trouble that the law cannot readily control, there is no reason to apprehend any interference with the little church that has temporary lodgment under the roof of a cosmopolitan public house.

Before we take leave of the island, let me say a word about the condition of the people. They are not as happy and jolly as they seem. Discontent, hard times, poor currency, war losses and high taxes are not unknown. Great sections of the best part of the island were utterly laid waste during the ten years war, and the gradual abolition of slavery does not help the general financial condition. If there is hope for the island at all as a colony, it lies through Martinez Campos. Unlike most of the rulers that Spain has sent out, he is, beyond a doubt a man who, when he promises a reform, intends to see that the promise is fulfilled. The people have considerable faith in him—even the Cubans. He is now at the head of the home ministry, and the latest reports indicate a determination on his part to do his utmost to lift Cuba out of its troubles. It is to have a home parliament, and representation in the cortes, and extensive reforms in the customs and other sources of revenue. It is generally conceded in Madrid that Cuba can be longer relied on as a source of revenue, and that it will do well to take care of itself during the next decade. Campos put down the movement for independence by bribes and promises, not by arms; and the eastern and middle sections are full of disloyalty that only needs an excuse to again assume an active form. The Cubans were left, however, very poor by the war, and it is not probable that they will do more at present than to nurse their wrath.

We left Havana in the evening, and as we rode towards the wharf through the narrow canopied streets, among throngs of ladies in light muslin dresses, wearing on their heads only the gracefully dependent lace veils of Castile, and of men as cool in appearance as summer suits and cigarettes could make them—all of course in carriages—it must be confessed that the stormy sea and the blustering winds of home had few attractions for us. We found the "Secret" anchored fore and aft awaiting our return; and when the pilot shortly afterwards conducted us out to the bar, the guns on the time-worn walls of Moro belched forth smoke and flame and reverberating sound a hundred feet above us. We claimed that this expenditure of gunpowder was in honor of our departure, but it is more likely that the arrival of an American war vessel just previous to our departure had something to do with it, especially as the war vessel had fired a salute, while our solitary little gun remained silent. The sun was setting as we dashed into the gulf stream, and we may as well draw the curtain on the restless sea that we had to traverse in order to reach

NASSAU, THE BEAUTIFUL,

where we arrived at sunrise of the second morning. Of course everything there was lovely and pleasant, from the very blue sky overhead to the very smallest pickaninny on the wharf. We were at home, comparatively speaking. We certainly felt so. We did not need any one to tell us, even before we landed, that we had passed from a land of beggars, ignorance and discontent, to one of cleanly poverty, public schools and good government. In the one, vice has the upper hand; in the other, the blessings of a noble civilization are everywhere apparent. It is the same old difference that can be found wherever Saxon and Latin exis side by side under similar circumstances. We left at home in Nassau, Even the darkies, who make up the most of the population, welcomed us—for our silver. The colored population of Nassau, by the way, is one that could be profitably studied by those who are interested in the gigantic problem that the war has thrown on the people of the southern states. These darkies or their parents have been free since August 1, 1834—a day that is annually celebrated in a gathering at Nassau which embraces every darkey on the island who is well enough to go. They have been taught to read and write. They have long enjoyed good government, all English colonists being furnished with that article whether they want it or not. What is the result? We did not stay at Nassau long enough to satisfactorily answer this question; but whatever the negro is capable of under favorable circumstances, he doubtless has achieved at Nassau, and some of our political economists, who are compelled to spend a winter in the far south, should give their leisure time to an investigation of this subject. I will say this for the Nassau darkies, that the limited amount of clothing which the climate requires is worn without rags or filth—which is something.

I had forgotten to mention that we reached Havana a little too late to meet the watermelon season, and at Nassau we were at the height of the tomato season. Tomatoes are a new export product of New Providence and the whole island had last winter the tomato fever. It sprang from the quiet but profitable operations of one man, who had cultivated tomatoes for the northern cities about five years. His neighbors caught the idea a year or so ago, and last winter nearly everybody planted tomato seeds. The seed was put in the ground in October, and by December there is ripe fruit on the vines. In January and February thousands of boxes are shipped to New York and other northern cities, each tomato being wrapped in thin paper as oranges come to us from the Mediterranean, and a fine profit is realized. Next year the average American will have his sliced tomato as early as the first of March at reasonable prices if this new industry of the Bahamas is proportionately extended. Nassau needs, however, quicker and better communications with the northern markets before she can safely go into truck farming in the winter time on an extended scale.

The reader doubtless knows that I fell in love with Nassau at sight. My admiration was not lessened by the return visit. It was just as quiet, pleasant, sweet and restful as ever; the sky was as blue, the air as pure, and the welcome as inviting as the week before or the week after: for no amount of mere oral or written evidence can now convince me that Nassau is even unblessed with the choicest gifts that nature can bestow. Let us, however, leave it until circumstances enable us, one and all, to pitch our tents in its tropical groves for something better and more satisfactory than a flying visit.

A STORM AT SEA.

We had ample reason to distrust the sea after we left Nassau. Never was sea smoother than during the first night and the first part of the following day. Never were landsmen more confident that they had at last conquered it than we were. Alas for human calculations—on the sea. We were just fairly in that dreadful gulf stream, when a gale from the northeast came upon us; and the way in which we were tumbled and tossed about by waves that were higher than our iron pot took the last bit of marine conceit out of us, to say nothing of the contents of our stomachs. Our boat was but a toy, and the waves, each succeeding one being larger and more wanton than its predecessor, buffeted us as a child does a rubber ball. The "Secret" was built for blockade running—built, too, on the Clyde, of good honest iron and steel. We had confidence in the boat, but we had more confidence in her captain when, after running along the Florida shore, after crossing the gulf stream, he decided that the storm was too severe to be faced with safety by his vessel. He had the courage to turn his vessel about, and hasten under the lee of the reef that stretches out from Cape Canaveral, at the head of Indian river. There we lay two whole days, waiting for an abatement of the storm—tossed about by every wave, with no water on board that a human stomach could hold, with misery in the cabin and a driving storm on deck. And yet the veriest grumbler of us all was at heart glad that we had the shelter of the dreary cape.

The keeper of its lonely light house was far happier than all the pleasure seekers on our vessel, and his most sociable neighbors consist of alligators and the uninviting birds of the sea. How he must have, or should have, pitied us as from his solid tower he saw our unhappy boat floating like a cork of a boy's fishing line that minows have taken a fancy to. We pulled at our anchor, we bobbed up and down, we rolled, and rolled and rolled, until we were emphatically weary of the sea. When, after being out four days, we arrived off the bar at the mouth of the St. John's, and the pilot came on board with stories of the wrecks that the storm had caused all along the coast, we felt that we had been rescued from the jaws of death. Then came the first real pleasure of the water—the clambering over the hills—this is the right word—that a flood tide and the double bar of the St. Johns create; but the smooth fresh water of the river itself was even more delightful. If fresh water had never before been appreciated, I am sure it was during our sunny sail up to Jacksonville. And it was a Sunday, too. The nets were drying on the racks in the little fishing villages, and at Jacksonville the pier was crowded with quiet, well-dressed people who came down to welcome back friends and a boat that had been freely reported as "lost."

While waiting for the customs officials, Major Frank A. Warren put in my hands the latest copy of THE CONSTITUTION, and I am sure I will be permitted to say that I thought it a newsy sheet. I had lost seventeen days of news. What might not have occurred in that time? I turned to the congressional news, to find that Mr. Z. Chandler was voting at every roll-call, although Mr. Christiancy had not to my knowledge decided that he must go to Peru. And so with other things. Seventeen days cut out of the world's record leaves a man in these days of quick transmission uncertain as to almost everything pertaining to the world's condition.

We stayed at Jacksonville that night, engaged chiefly in trying to drink enough ice water to appease the longings of a four day's famine; and when we started next day for home by the Cumberland route, I shall never forget the patness of a remark made by one of our party when asked what some of the cheerless land through which we were riding was good for—"It displaces so much sea, thus lessening the sum total of human misery." He had not forgotten Cape Canaveral, and that stream which one should read about but never cross, at least, while a northeaster is blowing. F.

IN THE JAIL.

A Visit to the Blackbirds of Society.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION visited the jail of Fulton county yesterday afternoon for the purpose of seeing what was to be picked up at that institution that would be of interest to the public.

In the front office were found Captain Whit Anderson and his assistants, who kindly showed the reporter every attention possible. The prison was found to be full of prisoners who seemed to be getting along handily and taking things as easily as possible.

There are at present one hundred and five prisoners confined in this institution. Some of them are awaiting trial in the courts, while others have been tried and sentenced, and are serving out their terms of imprisonment. A few of the prisoners are from other counties in the state who are here for safe-keeping. About a score of the inmates are confined in the jail awaiting the expiration of sentences imposed on them by the United States court for making "corn juice."

It was surprising to find the number of criminals that are confined in the jail awaiting trial in the superior court of Fulton county. From the records we have taken the following list of cases which will be called up for trial during the criminal term of this court, which commences in about two weeks:

Martin Holmes, robbery; Jack Burke, forgery; Sandy McClary, burglary; Bill Hawkins; larceny after trust; Joseph Bulah, cow-stealing; Joseph Blount, forgery; Frost Henderson, larceny after trust; Jake Belshaw, larceny after trust; Wm. Maxey, Ed. Johnson, Tom Gates and Green Battle, burglary in the night; George Hester, perjury; Jesse Gates, assault to murder; Frank Smith, cotton stealing; James Strong, burglary; Tom Wide, larceny; Moses Lane, larceny; Alex. Watkins, burglary in the day time; James Cummings, felony; Cicero Finch, larceny after trust; Sam Hill, murder; Charles Knox, Tobe Cantham, burglary in the day time; Isaac Wood, felony; Jesse Johnson, assault to murder; Wm Ransom, felony; Wm Lacey, burglary in the day time; Dawson Strong, burglary; Howard Powell, robbery; Wm McHan, Amos Butler, felony; John Wheeler, burglary in the day time; Ed. Cox, murder; Cornelia Murphy, larceny from the house; Alex. Bigby, Bill Doyle, highway robbery; Martin Matthews, obstructing railroad; Ben. J. Favors, larceny from the house; Floyd Bellah, felony.

It will be seen by the list of cases given above that there are forty, which is quite a large number to be disposed of the present session. In addition to these there are several cases in which the defendants are out on bond, and the grand jury which is now in session may probably add an additional number to the roll. When the criminal docket is taken up it will be found that the court will have plenty of work for some time.

This morning there will be a grand dress parade before Judge Hillyer of the prisoners who are confined in the jail awaiting trial, and who are unprovided with counsel. This move is made for the purpose of ascertaining who are provided with legal advice and who are not. In each case when it is found that the defendent is without an attorney the court will appoint some member of the Atlanta bar to defend him. The sight will be well worth witnessing and doubtless the court-room will be filled with visitors.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. Thomas F. Green, of Ellijay is in the city.

—Colonel T. Warren Aiken, of Cartersville, is in the city.

—Colonel Thomas P. Saffold, of Madison, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mr. J. F. Handley and Mr. H. Cranston, of Augusta, are in the city.

—J. E. McGowan, editor of the Chattanooga Times, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. B. W. Blackburn, of the Madison House Journal, is in the city.

—Mr. John T. Cheatham and family, of Wadley, Ga., are guests of the Kimball.

—Judge Alexander M. Speer, of the Flint circuit, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—John W. McKinney, agent of Miss Agnes Herndon, is at the Markham.

—A. J. Kirby, of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Markham.

—Colonel Thomas W. Cumming, of Augusta, is in the city, stopping at the Markham.

—Mr. William Clifford Neff, the ice man from Cincinnati, is a guest at the Markham.

—Wm. F. Bennett, H. C. Adams and wife, of Boston; Mrs. A. Clark and Miss Clark, of Milwaukee, Wis., dined at the Markham yesterday.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our entire stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, now open and ready for inspection.

Immense stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Summer Silks, Persian Vestings, Brocade and Water-Stripe Grenadine, Buntings, Debages, Mohairs, Satin and Water-Stripe Silk, etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION called to our line of BLACK TAPPESEIRS SILKS. Finest Silk fabric yet made.

HOSIERY—Most beautiful stock ever exhibited in Atlanta. Table Finen, Towels, Victoria Lawns, Linen deLudie, French Mull, India Mull, in large quantities. Cheapest Handkerchiefs in the market.

Carpets and House Furnishing Goods—Our entire line of Carpets, Mattings, Shades, Lace Curtains, will be in this week. Arriving daily.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everything new in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Largest line ever offered in any Boot and Shoe Store. Call and examine our entire stock. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

163 mar9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

A Rare Chance for Young Housekeepers.

Will be sold, at my residence, 33 Smith street, at auction, by Hall & Morris, Tuesday morning, 8th instant, 10 o'clock sharp, all my household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of one new Estey Organ, very fine, full-marble top Sideboard, twelve-foot extension walnut Dining Table, also Table-Cloths and Table Covers, very handsome China Tea Set 78 pieces, full-marble Parlor Stoves, Carpets, Mattresses, Children's Bedsteads and Bedding, and a host of other things too numerous to mention, will be sold to the highest bidder, as we leave Tuesday afternoon.

W. F. STOKES,
Office, 17 Alabama street.

Take the Whitehall street car. My residence for rent, by the year, on easy terms.
apr5 d1t top 4th col 4th pg

THE HEALTH ORDINANCE.

It is Probable that Mayor Calhoun's Will be Adopted.

By conversation with members of the city council we learn that it is about settled that Mayor Calhoun's ordinance upon e question of sanitary reforms will be adopted without material change. As this ordinance will become law on next Monday night and will probably constitute our sole health ordinance for the coming summer, it will be interesting to recapitulate its main points. It provides—

1. For the detail of two competent men from the police force, who shall be the regular sanitary officers of the city. It shall be the duty of these men to carefully canvass the city daily, and to report and abate all nuisances. They shall have full police powers. This provision does not, however, release any member of the police force from the duty of carefully investigating and reporting all nuisances that he may find in his daily patrol.

2. For the addition of at least four carts to the scavenger system, that shall visit every premise within the fire limits at least once a day. These carts shall be provided with a force that shall clean up all the premises they visit—having the right to enter all lots for that purpose. The carts will make calls at least once a week at all premises in the city outside of the regular fire limits; but the force shall not be obliged to gather up the garbage in these lots, being simply bound to remove whatever garbage shall have been gathered up and placed conveniently for removal by the carts.

3. For the levying of a special tax of $1 on each lot within the fire limits. No tax is to be levied on persons living outside of those limits. There has been some question as to the constitutionality of this tax, and it has not yet been settled as to whether or not it can be levied and collected. This question will not interfere with the proffered reforms in the sanitary condition—as the city can carry them on through the summer without any forced income.

4. For the prevention of any sinks in the city. The ordinance provides that it shall be unlawful to run any waste pipe or closet into any hole in the ground, or cistern, or other opening, than a connected sewer that is in working order. This will abolish the miserable disease spots that have done more to create disease than probably anything else. They will be wiped out without any further tolerance.

The ordinance as it will be passed on Monday night, will do all that can be done to

CLEAN THE SURFACE OF THE CITY

and keep it clean. With this accomplished, there will be little danger of any serious trouble in the way of sickness. Indeed, as a makeshift until the sewers can be properly extended and connected, the law is all that could be desired. We are glad to note that it will meet with little or no opposition from any quarter.

The Sunday-school Institute in Last Night.

The Sunday-school institute at the First Presbyterian church last night was well attended and proved highly interesting and instructive.

Professor J. H. Logan conducted the lesson. His analysis of the subject was clear and logical, indicating careful study and preparation. The teachers present seemed to be well prepared and ready to express their views.

Rev. J. W. Heidt gave a brief historical review of the last quarter's lessons—from Daniel to Nehemia—covering a period of one hundred years, marked by many great events in both sacred and profane history. The closing lesson of the series, in which Nehemiah and Ezra restored to the Jewish nation a reverent observance of the holy Sabbath, was dwelt upon at some length, and some very important lessons, adapted to the laxity of the present time in obeying God's express command to keep holy the Sabbath day, were in much spirit and vigor. We regret that our space will not admit a full synopsis of his able address. The institute is doing a grand work and we are glad to record its success.

The Work Done.

Thursday last Colonel J. W. Nelms, principal keeper of the penitentiary convicts, passed through Atlanta with one hundred and twenty five long-term convicts en route to Dade county coal mines. Colonel Nelms reached the mines without accident, and delivered the convicts safely to the guards of the mines. He then picked out seventy shor- term men from those who were employed at these mines for the purpose of transporting them to lessees in Taylor county. The convicts, so far from wishing to get away from Dade county, showed by their actions that they had become very much attached to the place.

Some of them shed tears and begged to be allowed to remain where they were, which went to show that they had been well treated by those who had been working them. Before leaving five days' provisions were prepared and given them and each convict was furnished with a new suit of clothes and a pair of shoes. The convicts reached this city last night on a special train furnished by the Western and Atlantic railroad to the penitentiary authorities, Messrs. Nelms & Shumate. After remaining in the city only long enough to make the transfer the convicts were carried away over the Central railroad.

Card of Thanks.

I beg leave to extend my hearty thanks for the efforts made by the firemen and citizens of Atlanta to save what they could from destruction by fire on Sunday last.

Respectfully, D. N. JUDSON.

Dry Goods and Carpets.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. are offering the greatest bargains ever known before in Atlanta:

Black and Colored Silks, Trimming Silks, Summer Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Black Goods for mourning wear, Black Grenadines, Black and Colored Buntings, Union and Real Linen Lawns, Colored Muslins, Swisses, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Quilts, all classes of Linen Goods, Hosiery. Particular attention is called to our Edgings and Insertings, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Prints, etc., etc. We respectfully beg an examination of our stock of Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, etc., before buying elsewhere.

mch29 dtf

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

378 june22...deowly &wkreowly

A Card.

Mr. C. H. England takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he is located at Austell & Mangum's, 26 and 28 Marietta street, where he will be pleased to see them.

510 apr1 d1w

"Equals a Magazine in Richness and Variety."

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE.

The Gazette for to-day presents its usual rich and entertaining table of contents. The current number fully sustains the high reputation that has made the Gazette a favorite in thousands of homes. Among the notable specialties are—

"A STAR ANTHEM"—Talmage's views as shown in his last sermon.

"THROUGH GEORGIA"—A tour of her towns, the second letter of the Gazette series, devoted to "ROME"—by Colonel J. F. Shanklin.

"THE MAN MILLINER."—How Worth, the great Milliner, Lives Like a Prince.

"LITTLE CHINA"—Charles Warren Stoddard on the "Silent Brown Man" of san Francisco.

"INTO FAIRY LAND."—The mystic realm from which our nursery tales come.

And a score of sketches, stories, poems, etc., besides the regular features of "LIGHT AND SHADE," "GOSSIP FOR LADIES"—"GOTHAM GOSSIP," etc. Out at 4 o'clock. For sale everywhere. Mailed on all evening trains. Eight weeks for 25 cents.

LADIES' AND BABIES'
Bonnets, for Ladies and Bubies, at the
00 apr5 d2t New York Store.

Ladies' Shoes—Finest and most stylish cloth-top, fixed-button, in the city.

Gents' and Boys' Shoes—Low-quartered and gaiters—hand made—in French calf and mat. kid, cloth and kid top, plain and box-toe.

Ladies' and Misses' Slippers—Aimie, Gondola, Eugenie, Zulu and opera styles, for house toilet and walking wear, cheaper than elsewhere.

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes—French kid, Curacoa kid and pebble goat—button, sidelace, French and regular heels.

Ladies' and Misses' Newport Ties—best in the city—at $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Children's Shoes and Slippers, Newport Ties, Ankle Ties, inlaid. Button and Lace Shoes in popular colors and style.

Facts—Look in show-windows and be convinced as to style and finish. Cannot be seen elsewhere.

Inducements—Lowest price for quality of goods in the city.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,
apr5-tf 33 Whitehall street.

DRESS GOODS AT THE
00 apr5 d2t New York Store.

Vienna, Club, Cottage, French, Twist, Square Loaf Bread at Jack & Holland's.
476 mar30 d2w

LOOK! AT THE BARGAIN COUNTER
at the New York Store.
00 apr5 d2t

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

MEN'S AND BOYS'
Boots, Shoes, Hats, for men and boys.
00 apr5 d2t New York Store.

Call at J. W. Phillips's, No. 12 Marietta street, and see the wonderful Rat Trap and Reich's Churn and Egg Beater. They have been tried by some of the best citizens of Atlanta, and highly recommended. Rights to manufacture these articles for sale low.
apr5 1t

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNES!
00 apr5 d2t At the New York Store.

BUY YOUR FINE SHOES AND SLIP-pers at the New York Store.
00 apr5 d2t

At the Central Presbyterian Church on Washington Street.

The usual preparatory service previous to the Sabbath communion services will be conducted on this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. C. R. Vaughan. All are invited.

After this service there will be a meeting of the elders of the church.

LOOK! A 5 CTS. COUNTER AT THE
00 apr5 d2t New York Store.

For Sale, at a Great Sacrifice,
10 Satin and Raw Silk Parlor Suites,
20 Rep Suites.

The greatest sensation since the war will be at P. H. Snook's Furniture Ware-rooms for the next ten days. Don't fail to call.
546 apr1 d3t tues thur sat

GRAND SPRING OPENING.
00 apr5 d2t New York Store.

I have just received invoices of Six Car Loads elegant Furniture. Now is the time to anticipate your wants. You can buy these goods almost at your own price.

P. H. SNOOK.
546 apr1 d3t tues thur sat

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

—You can now stop at the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York, on the American plan for $2.50 or $3.00 per pay, or you can, on the European plan, take your breakfast there, in the morning, take your lunch down town or dine with a friend, and your room at the Hotel will only cost you $1 00 per day, and upwards, and meals are also provided, at moderate prices, at the elegant Restaurant attached to the Hotel.
143 apr3 d1w thur sat tues

The History of Civilization

might be written in the gradual processes of improvement wrought out in articles of food. Every progressive step is a public blessing. To no one article is more due than to Dooley's Yeast Powder. This with proper care in baking insures the most delicious and digestive bread, biscuits, pastry, etc.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

New Novel by Wilkie Collins,

Out to-day in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type

A ROGUE'S LIFE,

By WILKIE COLLINS. 10 cents.

Out to-morrow, in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type,

THE "BAB" BALLADS,

WITH 150 COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

By W. S. GILBERT. 20 cents.

The Comic Opera **"H. M. S. Pinafore"** is founded on these Ballads.

488 A Beleaguered City, by Mrs. Oliphant.....10c
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486 My Guardian, by Ada Cambridge.....10c
485 At Her Mercy, by James Payn.....20c
484 Her Face Was Her Fortune, by F. W. Robinson.....20c
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482 The Cloven Foot, by Miss M. E. Braddon..10c
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479 Cast up by the Sea, by Sir Samuel W. Baker.....10c
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465 Monsieur Lecoq (1st half), by Emile Gaboriau.....20c
465 Monsieur Lecoq (2d half), by Emile Gaboriau.....20c
408 File No. 113, by Emile Gaboriau.....20c

For sale by all newsdealers, or sent, postage free, on receipt of price, by GEORGE MUNRO, 17 Vandewater street, New York. apr4 d2t

Soda Water, Lager Beer, Mead, Ginger, Ale and Cider, on draught at the Famous Fount of Jack & Holland.
476 mar30 d2w

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

Fresh Crackers, of all grades, at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30 d2w

J. P. STEVENS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
Southern Agents for the following manufacture of Watches:
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN NAT. WATCH CO.,
TIFFANY & CO.,
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We have the largest stock of Gold and Silver Watches in the South, and invite attention to the low prices at which these goods are offered.

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350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION,
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SILVERWARE.
Largest stock of SOLID SILVER and Plated-Silver ware ever exhibited in this city. Call and examine the new and attractive designs which we have brought out this season.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
mar30 d1m 34 Whitehall Strete.

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.

CONSTITUTION,
mch4 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

If you want good things to eat or drink, call on Jack & Holland.
476 mar30 d2w

Rye, Graham and Wheat Bread, at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30 d2w

Our Australian Trade.

Since the establishment of the Pacific line of Steamers, the trade between the U. S. and Australia has increased wonderfully, and Hall's Balsam for coughs, colds and all lung diseases is now a regular article of export to that country, and one of their staple medicines.
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ICE COLD
Bottled Beer at Jack & Holland's.
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FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Wooden-ware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
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